

SADLIERS'
Preparatory History
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

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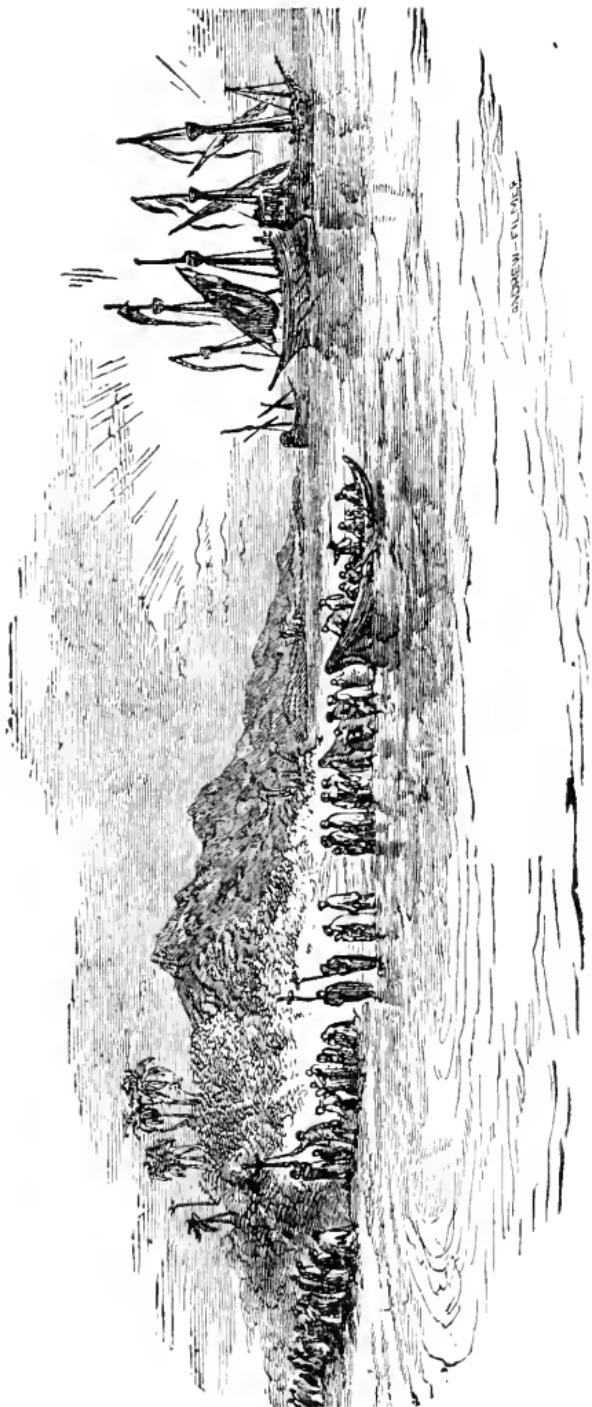
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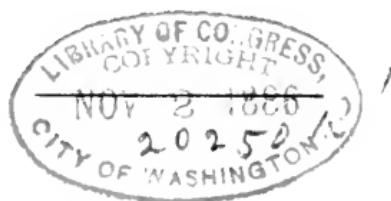




FRONTISPICE—PLANTING THE CROSS ON NEW LAND.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.'S

PREPARATORY HISTORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES.



NEW YORK:
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
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P R E F A C E.

THIS text-book, prepared in accordance with the latest conclusions of the most eminent historians of America, has been arranged in catechetical form, because that was deemed the best for youthful pupils. The advantage of the narrative form, however, is also secured by the summary, which follows each lesson, and serves to impress the principal events treated therein upon the pupil's mind.

The answers are short and in language intelligible to the most youthful student; the geographical definitions at the beginning of every lesson have been added at the suggestion of an experienced and successful teacher of history, and it has been thought well to add to these a brief outline of the great authors from whom quotations are made.

The prominent part which Catholics have had in the history of our country has been amply and justly treated.

Times of peace have been treated more fully than times of war ; and many curious facts and incidents have been introduced, in the endeavor to make the study of history attractive to the beginner.

The numerous and beautiful illustrations, for many of which they are indebted to Messrs. Harper & Brothers, who have supplied them from Lossing's Cyclopedias of United States History, are indicative of a similar wish on the part of the publishers, who indeed have spared no trouble or expense in their desire to make this in every way a model text-book.

CONTENTS.

LESSON I.—Pre-Historic Period of America.

PART I.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

LESSON I.—Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

.. II.—Other Great Discoverers of America.

Chronological Table of the Fifteenth Century.

PART II.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

LESSON I.—Spanish Explorers.

.. II.—French Explorers.

.. III.—English Attempts at Colonization.

Chronological Table of the Sixteenth Century.

PART III.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

LESSON I.—Settlement of Virginia.

.. II.—Settlement of New England.

.. III.—Colonization of New France ; the Jesuits.

.. IV.—Settlement of New York and New Jersey.

.. V.—Settlement of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania,
and the Carolinas.

.. VI.—Explorations of the Jesuits.

.. VII.—New France and New England at the close of
the Seventeenth Century.

Chronological Table of the Seventeenth Century.

PART IV.**EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.**

LESSON I.—Queen Anne's War. King George's War.
" II.—French and Indian War.
" III.—French and Indian War (concluded).
" IV.—The Revolution.
" V.—The Revolution (continued).
" VI.—The Revolution (continued).
" VII.—The Revolution (concluded).
" VIII.—Catholics and the American Revolution.
Chronological Table of the Eighteenth Century.

PART V.**NINETEENTH CENTURY.**

LESSON I.—From Jefferson's to Buchanan's Administration.
" II.—The Civil War.
" III.—From 1865 to 1886.
Chronological Table of the Nineteenth Century.

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD.

LESSON I.

AMERICA BEFORE 1492.

Prē'his-tōr-ic. Relating to a time before that described in history.

Pōt'tēr-y. Earthen-ware glazed and baked.

Mi'ca. A mineral that can be cleaved into elastic plates of extreme thinness.

Ob-sid'i-an. A kind of glass produced by volcanoes.

Norse'men. Inhabitants of ancient Norway and Sweden.

Vinland (*vineland*). This name was given because of the wild grapes found there.

Vikings (*veek'ings*). Pirates. Their name came from Vik, a Norse word meaning Inlet, because they used to harbor their boats in inlets on the coast.

Behring (*beering*) Strait. A body of water which separates Asia from North America, and connects Behring Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

1. What is History?

A record of events; the story of the past.

2. What is the pre-historic time of a country?

A time of which so little is known as to make it impossible for its history to be written.

3. What is the pre-historic time of America?

All that before the year 1492.

4. Was America inhabited during that time?

It is certain that the valleys of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri rivers, and the region bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, were peopled for centuries.



MOUND AT MARIETTA, OHIO.

5. What name has been given to the people who built in this region?

Mound-builders.

6. How did they or their ancestors reach America?

It is not positively known, but it is thought from Asia (*ay'she-u*) by way of Behring (*beer'ing*) Strait.

7. Why are they called Mound-builders?

Because of the great number of artificial hillocks of earth which they built, especially in Ohio.

8. For what purpose did these mounds serve?

For religious rites, for burial places, for defense, and for posts of observation.

9. When opened, what was found in them?

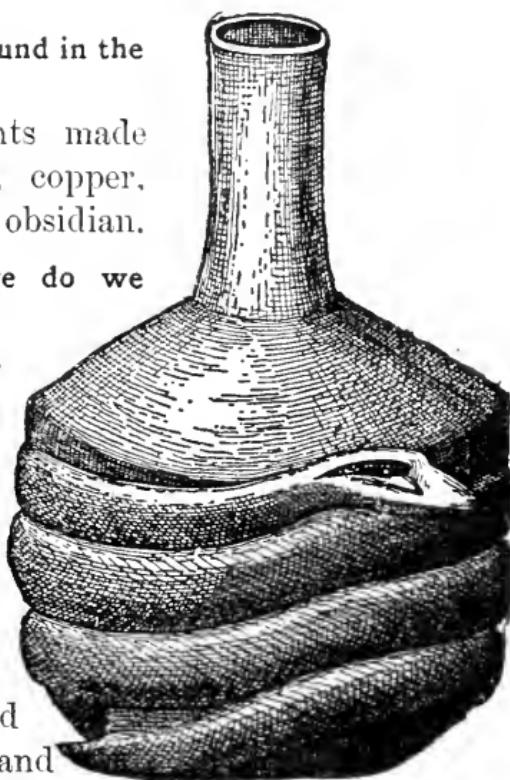
Pottery, often executed with much talent and skill, and an immense number of pipes, curiously carved to represent animals, birds, and human beings. This fact shows that the Mound-builders were great smokers.

10. What else was found in the mounds?

Tools and ornaments made of stone, shell, mica, copper, mixed with silver, and obsidian.

11. What knowledge do we gain from this?

That the Mound-builders were traders, for the mica must have been brought from the Alleghanies; the copper from the shores of Lake Superior; the pearls and shells from the Gulf; and the obsidian from Mexico.



VASE FOUND IN MISSOURI.

12. What were the Mound-builders once believed to have been?

A civilized race who had mysteriously vanished. But they are now thought to have been only the ancestors of the Indians.

13. What is one proof of this?

The fact that some mounds have been found to contain articles brought to America by the white men.

14. What is another proof of this?

When the French missionaries first visited the tribes about Lake Superior, in the seventeenth century, they found them using copper tools like those found in the mounds.

15. Had not the Indians lost all traces of civilization at the time of Columbus?

By no means. In the southern part of the United States there were powerful tribes who dwelt in fortified towns, tilled the ground, and built their temples on mounds.

16. What became of these more cultured tribes?

Many were destroyed, and those that remained gradually gave up their tedious arts when they found that their wants could be supplied more easily through barter with the whites.

17. What people lived in New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Colorado during the pre-historic time?

The Cliff-dwellers.

18. Why are they called Cliff-dwellers?

Because they made their homes in the rocks. They were still more civilized than the Mound-builders.

19. Were Columbus and his companions the first white men that came to America?

About the year 1000, the Norsemen, or Vikings (*veek'ings*), visited the coast of North America.

20. At what part did they land?

It is not positively known, but is thought to have been on the coast of New England. They named the spot Vinland, on account of the grapes they found there.

21. Had Columbus heard of the Norwegians' discovery?

It is far from probable that he ever did so.

SUMMARY.

I. North America was certainly peopled during many centuries of its pre-historic period by races whom we call Mound-builders and Cliff-dwellers. They were once believed to have been an entirely distinct race from the North American Indian, but as science progresses there is a growing belief that they were merely the predecessors of the Indians whom Columbus found here.

II. The Indians were not all savage at the time of the discovery by Columbus. In Ohio and the southern portion of the United States, they were semi-civilized.

III. The Norwegians visited some spot on the North American coast which they called Vinland, five centuries before Columbus, but it is very improbable that he ever heard of this expedition.

PART I.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

LESSON I.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Genoa. A famous city of Italy, on the Mediterranean Sea, said to have been founded before Rome.

Te Deum (*day'um*). An old and celebrated Catholic hymn composed by St. Ambrose at the baptism of St. Augustine.

1. Did Europeans in the fifteenth century know the true shape of the earth?

No; they believed it to be a flat surface with the ocean lying about its edges. Only a few learned men supposed it to be a sphere, and even they thought it much smaller than it really is.

2. How many continents did these few learned men believe there were?

Only one, and one great ocean; and they thought that by sailing across the Atlantic one would in time reach India.

3. Why were they so anxious to find a water-way to India?

Because of the gold and gems and precious stuffs which India contained, and which had to be then brought to Europe by long journeys on land.

4. What great invention helped to assist the learned in their studies?

The art of printing which placed information, which



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

up to this had existed only in costly manuscripts, within the reach of the student. By means of books, too, new ideas and discoveries were made widely known.

5. What was one result of these new ideas in regard to the shape of the earth?

Christopher Columbus, a navigator, resolved to sail

westward across the Atlantic and see if he could not reach the shores of India.

6. Where was Columbus born ?

It is believed in Genoa,¹ of humble parentage. After devoting a few years to education, he went to sea, at the age of fourteen.

7. What was his character ?

Pure and noble ; in every way worthy of his genius. His principal motive in undertaking the voyage was to bear the light of the Gospel to heathen nations.

8. To whom did Columbus apply for ships and men for the voyage ?

First, to the magistrates of the city of Genoa (*gēn'o-ah*), who refused to grant them.

9. To whom did he apply next ?

To the king of Portugal, who likewise refused to aid him. He then turned to Spain, which was at that time the wealthiest and most powerful nation.

10. What was the result here ?

At last, after many years of effort, his perseverance was rewarded. Queen Isabella's enthusiasm was kindled, and she declared that she would aid Columbus in his great enterprise even though she should be obliged to pawn the crown jewels to do so.

11. Why did she think this last would be necessary ?

Because the Moorish wars had exhausted her treasury. But she was not forced to this step, as she suc-

¹ Calvi (*kal'vee*), a town of Corsica, has lately claimed the honor of having been the birth-place of Columbus.

ceeded in raising the required sum in another way. Columbus bore one eighth of the expenses.

12. Who helped to bring the queen to this decision?

Juan Perez (*hoo'än pā'rēth*), a true friend of Columbus. He was superior of the Franciscan monastery of La Rabida at Palos (*pah'lōs*).



ISABELLA THE CATHOLIC.

13. From whom did Columbus get the money for his part of the expenses?

From some rich merchants named Pinzon (*peen-thōn*).

14. Did Columbus find it easy to enlist a crew?

By no means. The most daring seamen shrunk from venturing into unknown seas upon what seemed to them a wild cruise.

15 How did he finally succeed?

The Pinzons, men of great influence, offered to sail on the expedition and furnish one of the vessels. This had great effect upon the sailors, and in a short time the ships were manned.

16. How did Columbus and his men prepare for their voyage?

By the confession of their sins and reception of Holy Communion in the monastery of La Rabida, on the morning before their departure.

17. When did he set sail?

Early in the morning of August 3, 1492.

18. How many ships comprised the squadron?

Three: the Santa Maria (*sahn'tah mah-ree'-ah* = Holy Mary), the Pinta, and the Nina. The Santa Maria was the only one with a deck, and it was commanded by Columbus.

19. Describe the voyage.

The ocean was tranquil, and the trade-winds, which blew all the time from the east, assisted them on their westward course.

20. What were these trade-winds afterwards called?

“Winds of mercy,” because they aided in the discovery of the new world.

21. Continue to describe the voyage.

After they had sailed for sixty days and discovered no land, the men grew mutinous, and some even proposed to throw Columbus into the sea, and return to Spain with the story that he had fallen overboard.

22. How did Columbus act ?

With great wisdom and tact. Sometimes he encouraged them with hopes of the fame and riches which should accrue from the expedition—at others he threatened them with punishment if they presumed to disobey him.

23. What did he finally declare ?

That it was useless for them to murmur; that he was determined to persevere in the enterprise he had undertaken, until, by God's blessing, he should accomplish it.

24. How did they learn they were nearing land ?

They picked up a hawthorn branch with berries on it, so fresh as to show it had not been long plucked from the tree, and a carved staff.

25. Who was the first to see land ?

Columbus himself, at 10 o'clock of the night of October 11, saw a light moving on the shore. At two, on the morning of Friday, October 12, 1492, a sailor on the Pinta announced that he saw land.

26. How did Columbus land ?

Attired in a complete suit of armor, with crimson over it, and bearing the Spanish flag. He was attended by the officers and gentlemen of the expedition and a portion of the crew.

27. What was his first act upon reaching the shore ?


BANNER OF THE EXPEDITION.

He sank on his knees and intoned the Te Deum. After this act of thanksgiving to Almighty God, he formally took possession of the new land in the name of God for Ferdinand and Isabella.

28. How did the Indians receive the Spaniards ?

With the greatest delight. They ran from house to house crying out, "Come and see the people from heaven !"

SUMMARY.

I. Towards the close of the fifteenth century, owing to many reasons and principally to the great invention of printing, knowledge became more widely spread. The science of geography, especially, began to advance. Up to this time the shape of the earth had been thought to be square, but now it was declared to be round.

Christopher Columbus, a navigator, became so convinced of the truth of this theory that he resolved to go upon a voyage of discovery, and sailing *round* the world, reach the shores of India.

II. The kindness of Isabella, the Catholic, enabled him to put this plan into execution after many disappointments. Following a westward course, he discovered America on October 12, 1492.

III. Landing with great state, he took possession in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ for the Spanish monarchs. The Indians regarded the Spanish with deep reverence, and imagined they had descended from heaven.

LESSON II.

OTHER GREAT DISCOVERERS OF AMERICA.

Bahama (*ba-hāy' mah*) **Islands.**

One of the four groups of islands which comprise the West Indies. They lie off the coast of Florida, from which they are separated by the Gulf Stream.

Hayti (*hay'te*). One of the group of West India islands known as the Greater Antilles (*ahn'-teel*).

Cu'ba. Another of the Great Antilles group.

Barcelona (*bar-se-lo'na*). The second in importance of the

cities of Spain. It is situated upon the eastern coast, on the Mediterranean Sea.

Isabella. The first Christian settlement made in America. It is now but a ruin, hidden within a dense forest.

Vallado'lid (*val'yah-do-lead'*). A Spanish town of some importance in the time of Columbus, now greatly reduced.

Ha-van'a. The capital of Cuba, and most important commercial city of the West Indies.

1. Where did Columbus land?

On one of the group of islets now called the Bahama (*ba-hāy'mah*) Islands; but which one is not positively known. He called it San Sal'vador = Holy Saviour.

2. What did he call the natives?

Supposing the land he had reached to be India, he called the natives Indians, which name has ever since been applied to them.

3. How did he treat them?

With great kindness. He made them presents of colored caps, hawks' bells, strings of glass beads for their necks, and other trifles, which delighted them beyond measure.

4. What did Columbus do next ?

He cruised about the Bahama Islands for some days, and then sailed further on and discovered Cuba, Hayti (*hay'te*), and other West India islands.

5. What name did he give to Hayti ?

Hispaniola (*his-pa-ni-o'la* = Little Spain). He built a fort on it and placed several of his men there.

6. When did he set sail for Spain ?

In January (1493), taking with him nine of the natives. After landing in Spain, his journey to the court was like a triumph.

7. Where and how did the king and queen receive him ?

At Barcelona (*bar-se-lo'na*), with every mark of honor. They arose to receive him, and ordered him to be seated in their presence ; a rare honor in the stately Spanish Court. After he had finished his recital, the Te Deum was sung by the royal choir.

8. Did Columbus return to the New World ?

He did, with a great fleet. A number of Dominican missionaries accompanied him, to labor for the conversion of the Indians (1493).

9. What did Columbus do during this voyage ?

He founded the first Christian settlement in the New World, at a spot in Hayti, which he called Isabella. Here the first Catholic church in America was erected.

10. When was it dedicated ?

On the Festival of the Epiphany (1494).

11. What other great discoverer did Spain send out in 1497?

Amerigo Vespucci (*am-a-ree'go vĕs-poot'shee*), an Italian, after whom America was named. He discovered the mainland of South America; but, like Columbus, thought it was Asia he had reached.



AMERIGO VESPUCCI.

12. What did he name the land he had discovered?

“The Land of the Holy Cross.”

13. How did it happen that America received his name?

He wrote some letters about his discovery; and, as everybody was eager to read these, they were printed. The man who printed them was a geographer, and he wrote a little book in which he suggested that the new land be named for Amerigo.

14. What was the consequence ?

As no one proposed any other name, the name of America began to be placed on maps and used in books, and thus came to be the recognized name of the New World.

15. What great discoverers did England send out in the same year (1497) ?

John and Sebastian Cabot (*căb'ot*), who discovered the mainland of North America.

16. What did Sebastian Cabot do the following year ?

He made another voyage and sailed along the North American coast from Labrador to Florida. It was upon these voyages that England based her claim to the North American coast.

17. What honor belongs to Sebastian Cabot ?

That of having been the first to discover that America was a wholly new continent, lying between Europe and Asia.

18. Did Columbus himself ever reach the mainland of America ?

Yes, on his third voyage (1498), he reached the mainland of South America ; and on his fourth and last, that of North America (1502).

19. Did Columbus ever know that America was a new continent ?

It is probable that he died in the belief that it was Asia to which he had led the way.

20. How was Columbus treated in his latter years ?

This illustrious man, who gave to Spain a new

world, suffered great ingratitude from his countrymen, and even from King Ferdinand.

21. When and where did he die?

On Ascension Day, 1506, at Valladolid (*val-yah-do-lee-d*); two years after his generous patroness, Queen Isabella.

22. Where do his remains rest?

In the cathedral at Havana.

SUMMARY.

I. Columbus had landed upon one of the Bahama Islands. After cruising about and discovering Cuba, he returned to Spain, carrying with him nine of the natives.

II. He was received with every mark of respect by Ferdinand and Isabella at Barcelona. The same year, he set out upon another voyage, taking with him Dominican missionaries to labor among the Indians.

III. In 1497, Spain sent out Amerigo Vespucci, and England the Cabots. The former discovered the mainland of South America; the latter that of North America; and upon their voyages, England afterwards based her claim to its Atlantic coast. It was Sebastian Cabot who first discovered that America was a wholly new continent.

IV. On his third voyage, Columbus himself reached the mainland of South America, and on his fourth and last, that of North America, but it is probable that he died in the belief that it was the shore of Asia he had reached.

V. After sustaining the most ungrateful treatment from his countrymen, and even from Ferdinand, to whom he had given a new world, the illustrious navigator died at Valladolid on Ascension Day, 1506.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

1435.—Birth of Columbus.
1437.—Invention of printing.
1484.—Columbus applies to the magistrates of Genoa.
1486.—Columbus applies to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.
1492.—Columbus sails from Palos, and discovers America.
1493.—Columbus returns to Spain, and sails a second time for America.
1494.—Dedication of the first Catholic Church in America, at Isabella, Hayti.
1497.—The Cabots discover North America. Amerigo Vespucci discovers South America.
1498.—Third voyage of Columbus. The Cabots explore the Atlantic coast.

PART II.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

LESSON I.

SPANISH EXPLORERS.

Isthmus of Darien (*dā-re-en*).

A neck of land which joins North and South America. It is now called the Isthmus of Panama (*pan-a-mah*), and a canal is building through it to connect the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

Magellan (*mă-jel'lan¹*) **Strait.**

It separates the mainland of South America from the island of Tierra del Fuego (*te-ĕr'rah del fway'-go*). It is about 300 miles in length, and difficult of navigation.

Mississippi. Two Indian words combined, meaning "whole

river." It was thus called because many streams unite to form it.

St. Augustine (*aw'gus-teen*). This became the oldest town in the United States when Florida was ceded to them by Spain in 1819. Its balmy air makes it a delightful winter resort, especially for invalids.

Santa Fé (*san'tă fay* = Holy Faith). The second oldest town in the United States, and capital of New Mexico. It is situated 7000 feet above the level of the sea.

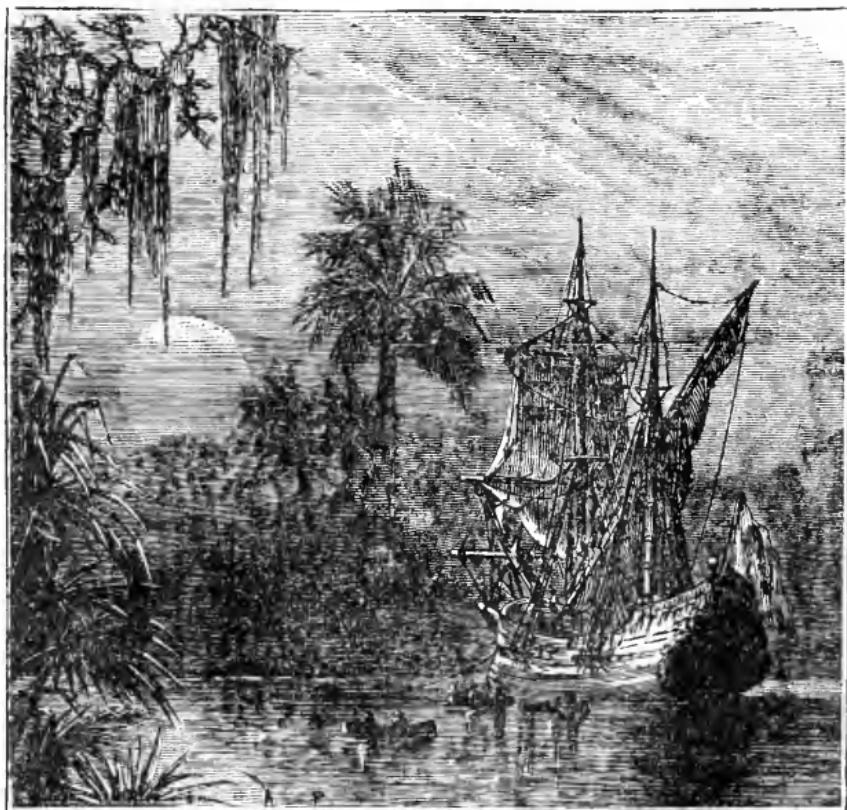
i. Name the principal Spanish explorers of the sixteenth century.

Ojeda (*o-hay'da*), Ponce de Leon (*pon'thay dāy lay'on*), Bal-bō'a, Magellan (¹*mă-jel'lan*), Cortez (*cort'ez*), de Soto (*deh sō'to*), and Coronado.

¹ In Spanish, *Mah-hel'yan*.

2. Where did these Spaniards extend their explorations?

In the region to which Columbus had led the way. Ojeda sailed from Cuba to the Isthmus of Darien and settled it (1510).



PONCE DE LEON IN THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

3. What did Ponce de Leon discover?

Florida, when in quest of a Fountain of Youth, which, it is needless to say, he did not discover.

4. Why did he call the new land Florida?

Because he happened to discover it on Easter Sun-

day, a day which the Spaniards call Pascua Florida (*pas'koo-ah flo-ree'thah* = Flowery Easter). He was so delighted with the beauty of its shores that he gave it the name of Florida, or Flowery (1512).

5. What did Balboa discover?

The Pacific Ocean. When near Darien he had heard from an Indian youth of a great sea which lay to the south, beyond mountains and forests.

6. What did he do in consequence?

With a small band of soldiers he set out southward, and finally reached a mountain from whose summit, the Indian guides told him, he should be able to see the unknown ocean.

7. What did he then do?

He told his men to remain at its foot, and ascended alone to its summit. When he beheld the ocean he fell upon his knees and praised God. Then descending, he waded into the ocean and took possession of it for his king (1513).

8. What was it called for some years after?

The "Sea of the South."

9. What did Magellan do?

He sailed along the Atlantic coast of South America, around its southern limit, and passing through the strait which bears his name, entered the Sea of the South (1520).

10. What did Magellan call it?

The Pacific Ocean, because he found it so much calmer than the boisterous Atlantic.

11. Did Magellan keep on across the Pacific?

He did, and at last reached the East Indies. His was the first vessel to ever reach them from the westward.

12. What became of him?

He was killed upon one of the islands, but his men kept on, and sailing round the Cape of Good Hope, reached Spain, and thus proved that the world is round.

13. What did Cortez do?

He explored and conquered Mexico (1521).

14. What did de Soto discover?

The Mississippi River (1541).

15. What region did Coronado explore?

All that along the coast of the Gulf of California. He even crossed the Rocky Mountains, and explored what is now the State of Colorado (1540).

16. What was the result of this expedition?

The Franciscans at once journeyed into the newly-discovered region, and converted many Indian tribes to the true faith.

17. Which is the oldest town in the United States?

St. Augustine (*aw-gus-teen'*) in Florida, founded by the Spaniards under Menendez (*mā-nen'deth*), (1565).

18. Which is the second oldest town?

Santa Fé (*san'tü fay* = Holy Faith), also founded by the Spaniards (about 1583).

19. How did Christianity progress in the New World during the Spanish conquest?

The ardent and devoted missionaries, Dominicans, Franciscans, and Jesuits, achieved much, but their work was made doubly hard by the Spaniards' cruel

treatment of the natives, which aroused hostility in them.

20. What was the consequence?

Many of the missionaries suffered martyrdom. Among these were the Dominican Fathers, Cancer and Tolo'sa; the Franciscan Fathers, Corpa, and several others; and the Jesuit Fathers, Segura and Martinez.

21. Who was the great defender of the Indians against their oppressors?

Bishop Las Casas (*las kä'säs*), who labored among the Indians for sixty years.

SUMMARY.

I. The Spaniards who were the first to discover, were also the first to colonize America. Ojeda led a colony to Darien; de Leon discovered, named, and located a colony in Florida; Balboa fought his way to the discovery of the Pacific Ocean, which Magellan, seven years later, entered through the strait which he discovered, and which bears his name.

II. Cortez subjugated Mexico, and the fame of the riches found by him there stimulated Coronado to seek for another such country to the north. He explored the region along the Gulf of California, and crossed the Rocky Mountains.

III. His search proved unsuccessful, and he returned to Florida, but the Franciscans at once set off for the new region and converted many tribes to the true faith.

IV. The Spaniards treated the Indians with great cruelty. The oppressed natives found their only defenders in the missionaries, especially in Bishop Las Casas, who devoted his life and energies to them for sixty years.

V. The missionaries were frequently sacrificed to the hostility which the Spaniards had aroused by their cruel treatment, and before the close of the seventeenth century the soil of the New World had been sanctified by the blood of martyrs.

LESSON II.

FRENCH EXPLORERS.

Francis I. of France. This king may be ranked among the great French monarchs. He was a great patron of literature and art.

Newfoundland (*nu'fund-land*). A name at first applied to all the land discovered by the Cabots; but later, only to the island of that name which lies off the coast of Labrador.

Strait of Belle (Bell) Isle. This strait separates the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, and affords an outlet

to the waters of the St. Lawrence.

Gaspé (*gas'pay*) **Bay.** An inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

St. Lawrence River. The most important river of Canada, and the outlet of the great lakes. Named after St. Lawrence, who was martyred at Rome in the third century.

Huguenot (*hū'ge-not*). Name given to French Protestants during the religious wars of the sixteenth century.

1. What great explorers did France send out during the sixteenth century?

Verrazano (*ver-raht-sah'no*) in 1524; and Cartier (*kar'te-ay'*) in 1534.

2. Who was Verrazano?

An Italian navigator in the service of Francis I. of France, who sent him out in command of four ships, "to discover new lands."

3. What part of America did he explore?

All the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Newfoundland (*nu'fund-land*). He then returned to Europe without leaving any colony in the New World.

4. Who was Cartier?

A hardy French sailor, and a pious Catholic. He reached Newfoundland, entered the strait of Belle Isle, planted the cross on the shore of Gaspé (*gas'pay*) Bay, and sailed up the St. Lawrence River (1534).



FRANCIS I.

5. What did he suppose the St. Lawrence to be?

The long-sought-for passage to India. He named the great and beautiful stream the St. Lawrence, in honor of the martyr.

6. Did he establish any colony in the new land?

He did not, either on this voyage or on his second, which occurred the following year (1535).

7. What was the consequence of these explorations?

France claimed all the Atlantic continent north of Florida, with the exception of a strip of Atlantic coast, and called it Canada, or New France.

8. Where was the first successful French colony established in America?

In Canada, by French Catholics led by Cartier (1541).



VERRAZANO.

9. How did the French Catholics treat the Indians?

With unvarying kindness. They addressed them as "brothers," or "children," and won their hearts by becoming their companions and friends.

10. What were most of the French colonists?

Fur-traders. They did not seek to buy land from the Indians and settle down to an agricultural life, as the English afterwards did, but roved through the great forests, hunting and trading.

11. Where else in America were French colonies founded about this time?

In Florida, by French Huguenots, but they all proved failures. It was by Catholics that the splendid career of French colonization in America was begun and carried on.

SUMMARY.

I. Thirty-two years passed after Columbus' great discovery, before France attempted any explorations in the New World.

Then, in 1524, she sent out Verrazano, and ten years later, Cartier, who explored Canada, to which, in consequence, France laid claim. England later asserted a prior claim, and a terrible war ensued.

II. French Catholics, led by Cartier, settled in Canada in 1541; they were mostly fur-traders, and renowned for their kind treatment of the Indians.

LESSON III.

ENGLISH ATTEMPTS AT COLONIZATION.

Queen Elizabeth. A great sovereign whose virtues were by no means equal to her talents.

Ro'a-noke Island. An island off the coast of North Carolina.

She is noted for the cruelty with which she persecuted Catholics, especially priests.

Buc'ca-neer'. A robber upon the sea; a pirate.

1. In the sixteenth century, was the name North America in use?

Hardly at all. Only South America received the name of America at this time. North America was called Florida by the Spaniards and New France, or Canada, by the French.

2. What other great nation began to colonize the New World in the sixteenth century?

The English, who had never lost sight of the fact that the Cabots had been the first to discover the mainland of North America.

3. What part of the New World did they now lay claim to?

All the Atlantic coast between Canada and Florida.

They gave this vast region the name of "Virginia," in honor of Queen Elizabeth, who liked to be called the "Virgin Queen."



SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

4. What great Englishman is renowned for his efforts to colonize Virginia?

Sir Walter Raleigh (*raw'le*), who is said to have first attracted Elizabeth's favor by casting his mantle over a muddy spot upon which she had to tread.

5. What did the queen bestow on Raleigh?

A large grant of lands in Virginia.

6. When did he send out the first colony?

In 1585, under Ralph Lane. It located on Roanoke Island, off the coast of what is now North Carolina.

7. What became of it?

It proved a failure, and the colonists returned to England in ships furnished by Sir Francis Drake, who chanced to stop at the Island on his way to England.

8. Who was Sir Francis Drake?

A famous English buccaneer, who carried on a continual warfare against the Spaniards in America.

9. When did Raleigh send out a second colony?

In 1587, under Governor White, whose granddaughter, Virginia Dare, was the first English child born in the New World.

10. What was the fate of these colonists?

Governor White returned to England for supplies. He was detained for three years, and when he returned, the colonists had vanished.

11. What had become of them?

They were slaughtered by the Hatteras Indians, with a few exceptions, who were incorporated into the tribe. The fate of Virginia Dare has remained a mystery.

12. What was the principal result of these efforts at colonization?

Potatoes and tobacco were introduced into England. Both are said to have become known through Sir Walter Raleigh; of whom it is related that as he sat smoking one day in his room, some one threw a pail of water over him, supposing him to be on fire.

13. What illustrious martyrs suffered in Virginia during the 16th century?

Father Segura and his companions, who were put to death by the Indians when attempting to convert them to Christianity (1578).

14. What was the state of colonization in North America at the close of the 16th century?

The Protestant colonies, both English and Huguenot, had failed; so that the only permanent settlements within the limits of what is now the United States, were the Spanish ones of St. Augustine and Santa Fé.

SUMMARY.

I. *The name North America* was hardly in use at all during the 16th century. The Spaniards called the country Florida, and the French, New France, or Canada.

II. *The English* made no effort to colonize the New World until almost a century after the discoveries of the Cabots. Then, principally owing to the efforts of Raleigh, who received a large grant of land in Virginia, which name then represented the Atlantic coast from Canada to Florida, two colonies were sent out, both of which proved failures. The principal result of these attempts was the introduction of tobacco and the potato into England.

III. During the 16th century the soil of Virginia drank the blood of martyrs; Father Segura and his companions having suffered cruel deaths at the hands of the Indians while engaged in missionary work.

IV. At the close of the 16th century, the Protestant colonies, English and Huguenot, had failed; and the Spanish settlements of St. Augustine and Santa Fé were the only permanent ones within the limits of what is now the United States.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1500.—Columbus sent back to Spain in chains.
1502.—Bishop Las Casas comes to America.
 Columbus makes his fourth voyage to America.
1504.—Death of Queen Isabella.
1506.—Death of Columbus.
1510.—Darien settled by Ojeda.
1512.—Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon.
1513.—Balboa discovers the Pacific.
1520.—Magellan discovers the strait of that name.
1521.—Conquest of Mexico by Cortez.
1524.—North American Atlantic coast explored by Verrazano.
1534.—Exploration of Canada by Cartier.
1540.—Coronado explores the coast of the Gulf of California.
1541.—The Mississippi discovered by De Soto.
 Cartier brings out a French colony to Canada.
1549.—Martyrdom of Fathers Cancer and Tolosa in Florida.
1562.—French Huguenot colony settled in Florida.
1565.—St. Augustine founded.
1578.—Martyrdom of Father Segura and companions in Virginia.
1580.—Father Augustine Ruyz penetrates the wilderness north of New Mexico.
1582.—Santa Fé founded. Franciscans convert the Indian tribes of New Mexico.
1584.—Sir Walter Raleigh receives a grant of lands in Virginia from Elizabeth.
1585.—Raleigh sends out the first English colony.
1587.—Raleigh sends out a second colony.
1597.—Martyrdom of Father Corpa and his companions in Florida.

PART III.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

LESSON I.

SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA.

James I. of England. Son of Mary, Queen of Scots. He was king of Scotland when Elizabeth left him the crown of England, and in this way the two countries were united under one crown (1603).

Jamestown. Named in honor of King James. It has long been a ruin.

Virginia. This state is sometimes called the Old Dominion, because the first permanent settlement was made within its limits.

1. What did King James I. of England do in 1606?

He granted a charter to two companies formed in England, that gave them the whole region of Virginia, which, as has been said, extended from Florida to Canada.

2. What were the names of these two companies?

The London Company, and the Plymouth Company. The king directed the London Company to take the southern half, and the Plymouth Company the northern half, of Virginia.

3. When did the two companies send out colonies?

About the same time, in 1607. The Plymouth

Colony settled in what is now the State of Maine, and proved a failure; the London Colony settled in what is now the State of Virginia, and made there the first permanent English settlement in North America.

4. At what place was the settlement made?

At Jamestown, on the James River (1607).

5. Was it successful?

The location was unhealthy, to start with; besides which, they had delayed so long on the voyage out, that seed-time was past for that year when they arrived at their destination.

6. What was the consequence?

The colony suffered terribly from disease and hunger, added to which was the fear of hostile Indians. One half of the hundred colonists died, among them Captain Gosnold, one of its most influential men.

7. To whom did the colony owe its preservation?

To Captain John Smith. Through his exertions



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

food was procured from the Indians, and houses built. Smith displayed wonderful tact and resources in his treatment of the savages.

8. What anecdote does he relate of himself in his writings?

He says that when exploring the Chickahominy River, he was captured by Indians, and that he saved his life by showing them a pocket-compass. They then took him to their king, Powhatan (*pow-hă-tăñ'*), who decreed his death.



POCAHONTAS.

he asserts, already laid his head upon the block, and were about to beat out his brains, when Pocahontas (*poc-a-hon' tas*), the king's daughter, laid her head upon his, and thus saved him.

9. Continue.

10. What was the consequence?

Powhatan and his tribe became friendly to the colonists. Pocahontas especially, brought them provisions, and befriended the colony by every means in her power.

11. What became of Pocahontas ?

She was converted to Christianity, and wedded John Rolfe, who took her to England, where she created a great sensation. Just as she was about to sail for Virginia she died, leaving one son, from whom some of the best families in Virginia have their descent.

12. What occurred in 1609 ?

Captain Smith was obliged to return to England for surgical aid, in consequence of a severe gunshot wound, and he never returned.

13. What ensued ?

Deprived of its strong guiding spirit, ruin came upon the colony. The Indians refused to furnish any more provisions, and what is known as *the starving time* ensued.

14. From whence did help come ?

Two ships from the Bermuda Islands stopped at Jamestown and took on board the little band of surviving colonists, to convey them to England. But before they reached the mouth of the James River they met a vessel coming from England with supplies, so they returned.

15. What was planted in Virginia in 1612 ?

Tobacco, whose cultivation was attended with so little outlay and so much profit that it threatened the existence of the colony. The planting of corn was neglected, and the colonists remained dependent on the Indians for food.

16. What law was passed in regard to this?

Every farmer was forced to plant a certain extent of land with corn, or suffer the confiscation of all his tobacco.

17. What resulted from the cultivation of tobacco?

Instead of becoming a town or city, the colony

stretched out into immense tobacco plantations. Tobacco even served as currency, and objects for sale were declared to worth so many pounds of tobacco, according to their value.

18. What reached Jamestown in 1619?

A Dutch man-

of-war, having on board negro slaves. The colonists purchased twenty of these, and thus was laid the foundation of slavery in the colonies.

19. Who succeeded Powhatan as chief of the Indian tribes?

His brother, Opecancanough (*o-pe-kan-kan'o*). He pretended great friendship for the whites; even accepted a house from them, and took the greatest delight in locking and unlocking its door.



SEAL OF VIRGINIA.

20. What resulted from his apparent friendliness ?

The colonists were lulled into fancied security, and pursued their peaceful labors with no thought of harm. But on March 22, 1622, at mid-day, when the men were in the fields, the treacherous chief attacked the settlement, and almost in one hour 347 whites were slain.

21. What ensued ?

The English attacked the Indians, and were victorious. Twenty-two years later Opecanough made another attack on the whites. This time he was captured, and shot by the soldier who was detailed to guard him.

22. What did Virginia gradually become ?

One of the proudest and wealthiest of the colonies. It obtained the right to govern itself through a legislature called the House of Burgesses (1619).

23. How did the Virginians live at this later period ?

The upper class usually dwelt upon immense plantations, in stately mansions ; owned many slaves, and dispensed generous hospitality.

SUMMARY.

I. In 1606 James I. granted charters to two companies, the Plymouth and the London, entitling them to hold land in Virginia. The Plymouth Company sent a colony to New England. It proved a failure. The London sent a colony to what is now the state proper of Virginia, which succeeded after many hardships.

II. Captain John Smith was its mainstay, and after he returned to England the colony endured all the horrors of famine, so that this period in its history is known as the starving time.

Fortunately, just as they were about to return to England supplies arrived.

III. An important event in the history of the colony was the culture of tobacco, begun in 1612. Slavery was introduced in 1619. In 1622 the Indians surprised the whites and massacred 347 of them. The English then attacked the Indians and were victorious.

IV. Virginia gradually grew into a successful and aristocratic colony, governing itself through its own legislature, called the House of Burgesses.

LESSON II.

SETTLEMENT OF NEW ENGLAND.

Mount Desert' Island. An island on the coast of Maine, 40 miles southeast of Bangor.

Jesuit. A priest who is a member of a religious society of that name, founded in 1534, by St. Ignatius Loyola.

Port Roy'al. A place in Nova Scotia, settled and named by the French in 1605. It is now called Annapolis.

Massachu'setts. An Indian word meaning "at or near the great hills." Motto—With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty.

New Hampshire. Named from

the county of Hampshire, England, whence many of the settlers came.

Sa'lem. A Hebrew word meaning peace.

Bos'ton. Named for the town of Boston in Lincolnshire, England, from whence many of the settlers had come.

Rhode Island. Thought to have been named from the Isle of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean Sea. Motto—Hope.

Connect'icut. An Indian name which means, "Land on a long tidal river." Motto—He who transplanted still sustains.

1. Was the name New England in use at this time?

It was not. The region which comprises it was then known as North Virginia.

2. Where was the first settlement made in this region?

At St. Saviour's, on Mount Desert Island, by Jesuit missionaries (1612).

3. Why was it founded?

In order to effect the conversion of the Abenaki Indians, who had expressed a desire to have Christianity made known to them.

4. Under what circumstances was the sacrament of baptism administered for the first time in New England?

Father Peter Biard, the founder of the mission, one day came upon an Indian who held in his arms his dying child, while his companions stood by in silent sympathy. The Jesuit Father approached and baptized the child, who recovered.

5. What happened to the St. Saviour's settlement?

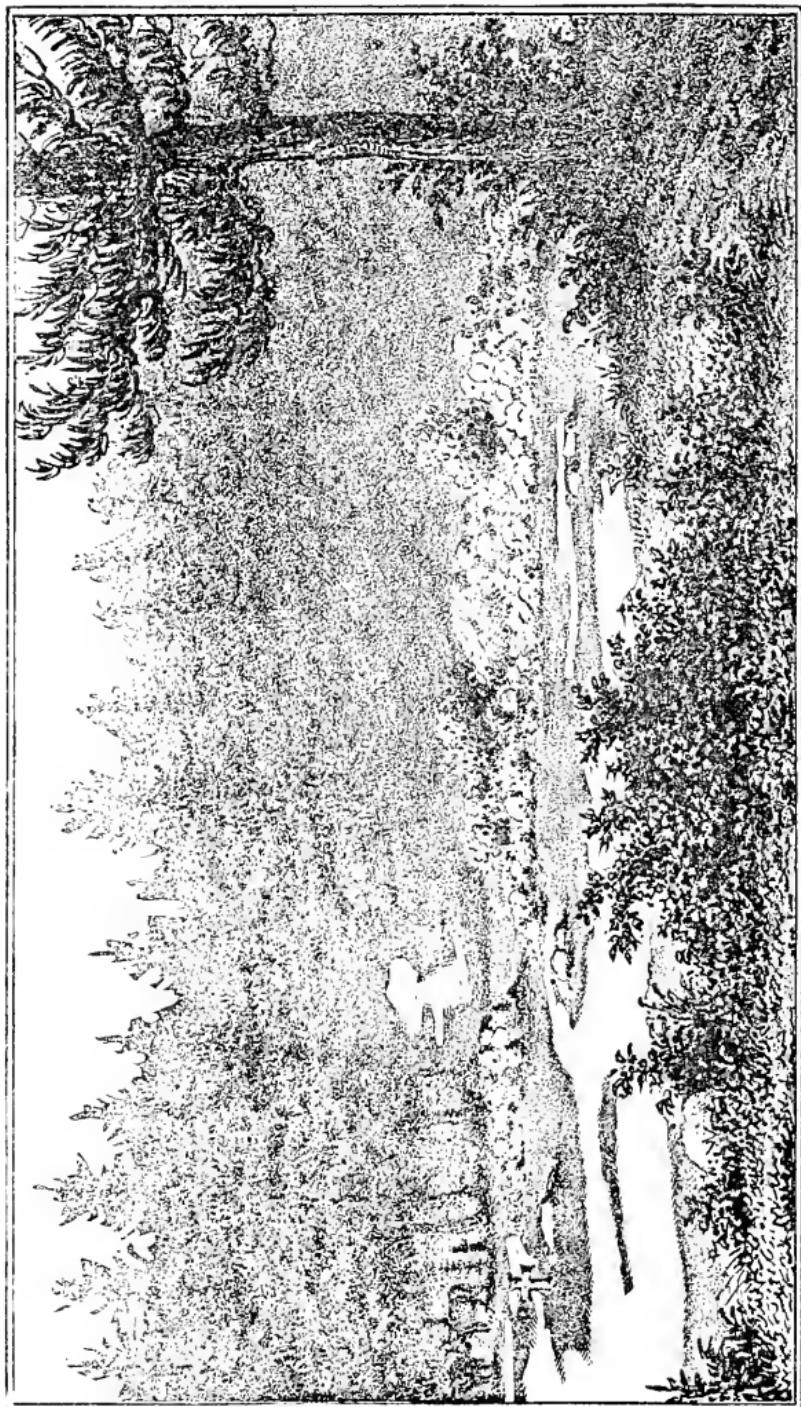
It was destroyed in 1613, by Captain Argall, a sort of buccaneer in the English service, on the pretence that it had been made within English jurisdiction, without authority.

6. What was done with the members of the colony?

Some were sent upon the ocean in an open boat to reach Port Royal, in Nova Scotia, if they could; others were carried to Virginia and placed in prison, where they were badly treated.

7. Did the Indians lose their Christianity?

On the contrary, thirty years later, this powerful tribe sent to Quebec to petition that a priest be granted to them. In response to their prayer, Father Druillettes (*drwee'yet*) was sent among them, and his labors were crowned with the greatest possible success.



RUINS OF ST. SAVIOUR'S.

8. What occurred in 1614?

The name of New England was given to the region now comprised in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont.

9. Who came to settle in New England in the year 1620?

A band of English Puritans, who had been driven out of their own country by persecution. They called themselves "Pilgrims."

10. Where did the Pilgrims land?

On the coast of Massachusetts, at a place which Captain John Smith, several years before, had named Plymouth (*plim'uth*). Plymouth Rock, the first land upon which they set their feet, is deeply reverenced by New England people.

11. How did the Plymouth colonists prosper?

They had landed in mid-winter, and in consequence suffered severely upon that bleak coast. Before the spring came, many of their number had perished from hardship and lack of food.

12. What did the colonists find in an Indian hiding-place in the ground?

Ears of Indian corn, yellow, red, and blue speckled, which served them as seeds. The harvest which resulted, saved them from the terrible experience of the settlers in Jamestown.

13. Who visited the Pilgrims in 1621?

Massasoit (*mas-sas'soit*), the chief of the neighboring Indians. He conceived a friendship for the whites,

which never faltered, and the treaty of alliance which he formed with them remained unbroken for more than fifty years.

14. Were the Puritans tolerant in religious matters?

They were so intolerant that all who differed from them on such matters were driven from the colony.



15. Who came to Massachusetts in the year 1628?

Another band of Puritans from England, who founded a settlement at Salem. This was called the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

16. Who came from England to join them the following year?

Eight hundred more colonists, along with Winthrop, who had been appointed governor of the colony (1629).

17. How did Boston come to be founded?

Governor Winthrop visited the spot on which it now stands, which was then called Tri-mountain, on ac-

count of its three hills. He was so charmed with the situation that he at once began a settlement, and the next year it was decreed that Tri-mountain should be thenceforth called Boston.

18. What two notable occurrences took place in Boston?

The first money coined within the limits of the thirteen colonies was struck in its mint (1652). Up to this time, wampum, or shell beads, the money of the Indians, had served as currency. The first newspaper was also published there. It was called the *News Letter* (1704).

19. What noted man first settled in Rhode Island?

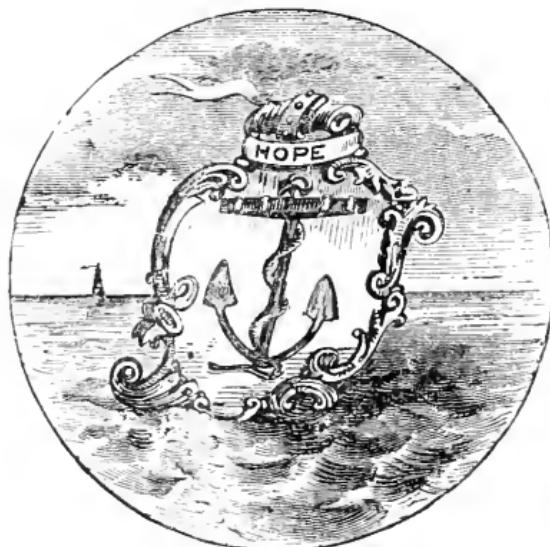
Roger Williams, who was banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636, and founded a settlement in Rhode Island. He called it Providence, and practiced religious toleration to all save Roman Catholics.

20. When was Connecticut founded?

By a band of emigrants from Massachusetts (1635).

21. What did Massasoit do a few years before his death?

He brought his two sons to Plymouth, and insisted



SEAL OF RHODE ISLAND.

upon the whites giving them English names. Accordingly, the Indian youths received the names of Alexander and Philip.



SEAL OF CONNECTICUT.

22. Who succeeded Massasoit?

Alexander. He renewed the treaty made by his father, but shortly after, the English, suspecting him of hostile intentions against the colony, arrested him, to convey him to Plymouth, to answer the charge.

23. What was the consequence?

On the way thither, the young Indian king died, after an illness of a few hours. His wife declared that the English had poisoned him, but the latter maintained that he died of a fever brought on by rage and mortification; and his brother Philip succeeded him.

24. In what did this event help to involve the colonists?

In a terrible war, known as King Philip's War, which began in the year 1675, and was marked by the most savage cruelty on both sides.

25. What became of Philip?

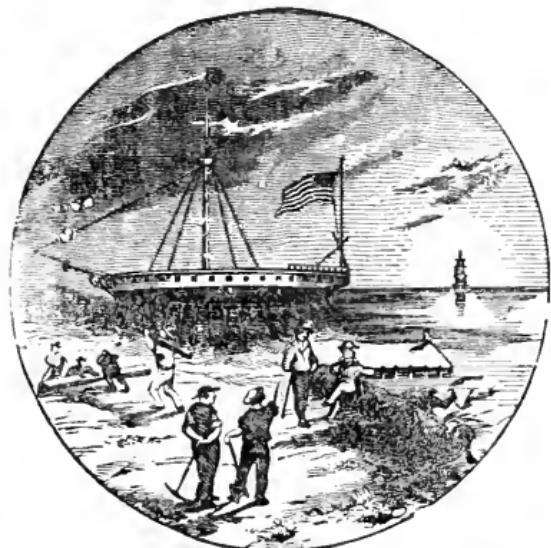
He was shot by a deserter from his camp, who had joined Captain Church, the white leader. His head

was carried to Plymonth, and his wife and little son were sold into slavery at Bermuda.

26. How did the New England colonists support themselves?

At first by farming and hunting; but by degrees a number of industries were introduced; and they began to export fish cured with salt of their own manufacture.

27. Where was a settlement made in New Hampshire in 1629?



SEAL OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.



KING PHILIP.

At Portsmouth, by an English colony, under John Mason.

28. To what colony was New Hampshire united in 1641?

To the Massachusetts Colony, of which it remained a dependent until 1680, when it was made a separate royal province.

SUMMARY.

I. *The first* settlement in New England was St. Saviour's mission, founded on Mount Desert Island, by Jesuit missionaries, in order to effect the conversion of the Abenaki Indians. The mission was destroyed by the buccaneer Argall, from Virginia, under the pretense that it had been founded within English territory without due authority.

II. The first settlement in Massachusetts was made in 1620, at Plymouth, on the shores of Cape Cod Bay, by English Puritans who had suffered religious persecution at home. As they had passed some time in exile in Holland, they called themselves "Pilgrims." They were extremely intolerant in religious matters, and banished Mr. Wheelwright, who settled in New Hampshire, and Roger Williams, who settled in Rhode Island.

III. In 1628, another band of Puritans arrived from England, and settled at Salem. From this centre colonies spread over the adjacent region.

IV. In 1675, the English became involved in a cruel war, known as King Philip's; and which was not brought to a close until two years after the death of Philip, whose head was brought to Plymouth in 1676, and occasioned great rejoicing.

V. In 1629, a permanent settlement was made at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire.

LESSON III.

COLONIZATION IN NEW FRANCE—THE JESUIT MISSIONARIES.

Quebec'. Its name is an Indian word, meaning The Narrows.

Lake Champlain. A lake one hundred and thirty miles long, separating the States of New York and Vermont.

Archbishop Spalding (1810-1872). Archbishop of Baltimore, and a most profound writer, chiefly on theological subjects.

Lake George. Situated in the eastern part of New York.

1. What great explorer reached New France in 1603?

Samuel de Champlain (*sham-plane*), who has been justly called the “Father of New France.”

2. What did he explore?

The coast of Nova Scotia, where he planted a settlement at Port Royal, and the upper St. Lawrence. He founded Quebec in 1608, and discovered the great lake which bears his name in 1609.



CHAMPLAIN.

3. What else did he discover?

The Lake of the Blessed Sacrament (now Lake

George), the Ottawa River, and Lakes Huron and Ontario. This last he named Lake St. Louis.

4. By what was his pathway marked?

By great crosses of white cedar. Champlain was a devout Catholic, and cherished an ardent desire to see the Indians converted to the faith. "The salvation of a soul," he says in the opening words of his account of his voyages, "is of more value than the conquest of an empire."

5. What did Champlain become?

The first Governor-General of Canada.

6. How did Champlain treat the Indians?

He continued the same wise policy which the first French colonists had commenced; treating them as companions and equals, and winning their hearts by kind and just treatment.

7. What tribe did the French fail to conciliate?

The Iroquois (*er-o'kwah*). By espousing the cause of the Hurons, who were at war with the Iroquois, the French offended this fierce and haughty tribe.

8. Of what was the Iroquois tribe composed?

Of five nations: the Senecas, Oneidas (*o-ni-das*), Onondagas (*on-on-dah'gas*), Cayugas (*ki'oog-gas*), and Mohawks, who had formed a confederacy during the preceding century. They occupied the region which now forms the central part of the State of New York.

9. Who reached New France in the seventeenth century?

The Jesuits, to begin that wonderful career of missionary labor, exploration and heroism which has ex-

cited the enthusiastic admiration of every historian of America, both Protestant and Catholic.

10. To what region was the name New France given at this time?

To the interior of the continent, while New England was only a strip along the sea-coast. It was into this great unknown region that the missionaries, Jesuit and Franciscan, now penetrated in their zeal to win the savages to the faith.

11. Mention some of their achievements.

They explored the great lakes, and raised the cross from point to point through the wilderness of the west.

12. Name the most celebrated of these first missionaries.

Fathers Bréboeuf (*bra-buf*), Daniel, Lallemant (*lal-mahn*), and Jogues.

13. Where was their missionary centre?

At St. Mary's, on the outlet of Lake Superior into Lake Huron. Here in one year three thousand Indians were welcomed by the missionaries. As the fame of the missions began to spread, Indians from remote points began to appear at them.

14. What can you say of Father Jogues?

On his way from Quebec to the Huron country, he was captured by a band of Mohawks and conveyed to the territory of the Five Nations. It was thus that the first missionary entered the State of New York.

15. What did he do during his captivity?

“As he roamed through the stately forests of the

Mohawk Valley, he carved the name of Jesus and the figure of a cross on the bark of the trees, and took possession of the country in the name of God."

16. What was his fate?

He was rescued from captivity by the Dutch, but having returned to the Mohawks and endeavored to establish a mission among them, he suffered death at their hands (1646).

17. What was the fate of Father Brébœuf?

After twenty years of labor among the Hurons, he, too, was captured by the Iroquois, along with Father Lallemant. After being subjected to horrible torture, both suffered death at the stake (1649).

18. How many did the Christian Hurons number at Father Brébœuf's death?

Eight thousand. Archbishop Spalding has justly named him "the Apostle of the Hurons, and the Xavier of North America."

19. What effect had the noble example of the missionaries in France?

It kindled a holy zeal in many hearts. The Jesuits gained numbers of recruits, many of whom came from the ranks of the nobility; and the Hospital Sisters and Ursuline Nuns set out for the wilds of Canada to civilize and educate the Indians.

20. Who was the Marquis de Gamache (*gam-ash'*)?

A young French noble who entered the Jesuit order, and devoted his fortune to founding the first college at Quebec (1635).

21. What can be said of the Quebec College?

It is the oldest college north of Mexico. It is now the Laval University.

22. What took place in 1648?

The Abenaki Indians, in Maine, having sent a petition to Quebec for a priest, Father Druillettes was sent among them, and his labors were rewarded by the conversion of the entire tribe.

23. Mention some of the benefits conferred upon the colonies by the missionaries.

They introduced the culture of the vine, the orange, and the sugar-cane at the South; discovered the salt-springs of New York and the oil-springs of Pennsylvania, and were the first to work the copper mines of Lake Superior.

SUMMARY.

I. The greatest French explorer who succeeded Cartier in Canada, was Samuel de Champlain, who founded Quebec (1608), and discovered the great lake which bears his name (1609). He was the first governor of Canada.

II. He brought missionaries to the New World who gained the affections of the Catholic Hurons, and converted large numbers of them. But the French turned the haughty Iroquois, a confederacy of five nations, against them by espousing the cause of the Hurons. Their territory, the central portion of New York, remained sealed against the missionaries, until at length Father Jogues, being taken prisoner in 1641, was carried thither, and then for the first time the forests of the Mohawk Valley heard the name of God in the solitary chant of the captive priest, and had His Holy Name carved upon their trees.

III. Before the middle of the seventeenth century, Fathers

Jogues, Brébœuf, Daniel, and Lallemant had been martyred by the savage Iroquois.

IV. Their noble example awakened a holy zeal in many hearts, especially in those of the rich and great. Courtiers and soldiers joined the Jesuits; high-born maidens and women took their place in the ranks of the Hospital Sisters and Ursuline Nuns to toil for the salvation of the Indians.

V. Among these recruits to the cause of religion was the young Marquis de Gamache, who founded with his fortune the College of Quebec, now the Laval University, the oldest college north of Mexico.

LESSON IV.

SETTLEMENT OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

New York. Named after the Duke of York, brother of Charles II. of England; afterwards James II. Motto—"Excelsior."

Dutch East India Company. An association of Dutch merchants in the East India trade, formed in 1602.

Hudson River. Called by the Indians "The River of the Mountains." Named Hudson River by the English, in honor of its discoverer.

Manhattan Island. So named by the Dutch after a tribe of Indians whom they found there, called Mana-hat'ans.

New Amsterdam. Named from

Amsterdam, one of the chief cities of Holland.

Fort Orange. Named for the Prince of Orange.

New Netherlands. Named after Holland, which was called the Netherlands, or low country.

Dutch West India Company. A company of Dutch traders, founded in 1622. They possessed a monopoly of trade in the New Netherlands, which consequently yielded them an enormous profit.

New Jersey. At first called "The Jerseys." Named from the Isle of Jersey, in the English Channel.

1. What white men were the first to enter the State of New York?

Champlain had just entered from the north, by way of the great lake which bears his name, when Henry Hudson entered it through the Bay of New York, in his ship, the "Half-Moon" (1609).



HENRY HUDSON.

2. Who was Hudson?

An Englishman, in the employ of the Dutch East India Company.

3. How far up did he sail?

In the hope that the great stream which bears his name would afford a northwest passage to India, he ascended it as far as Albany, when he found that he could proceed no further.

4. What did he call the Hudson?

"The Great North River of New Netherlands." But instead the river has immortalized his name, and, in the Dutch settlements along its shores, legends of the hardy Dutch sailor are told to this day.

5. Relate one of these.

It is believed that he and his crew haunt the hills, and when the crash of thunder is heard during the storms, it is said, in the villages below, that "Heinrich Hudson and his crew are playing at ninepins."

6. What was the consequence of Hudson's discovery?

Holland laid claim to the land along the "Great River," and called it New Netherlands.

7. Where was the first settlement made in New York?

On Manhattan Island, where New York City now stands. It was called New Amsterdam (1614).

8. Where was the next made?

At Fort Orange, near the present site of Albany (1615). In a few years trading-posts were erected all along the river, whither the Dutch came to purchase otter, beaver, and bear skins from the Indians.

9. What was founded in Holland in 1621?

The Dutch West India Company, who purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians, in 1626, for the sum of twenty-five dollars. Under their care New Amsterdam began to grow into a flourishing town.

10. What did this company do?

In order to induce persons of wealth and influence to settle in the new land, they gave some men of this

description permission to found each a colony of fifty persons on lands which they purchased from the Indians. On these huge tracts, each owner was "lord of the manor," independent of the colonial government.

11. What were these great proprietors called?

Patroons. They were only forbidden to engage in the woolen manufacture, because that was a monopoly of the Dutch West India Company.

12. Where did the Dutch found new settlements?

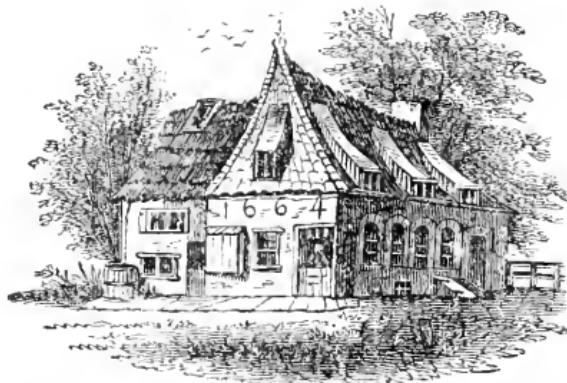
On Long Island, Staten Island, and at Bergen in what is now New Jersey (1620). All this region was embraced by New Netherland.

13. How long did Dutch rule continue in New York?

For almost forty years. Many of their festivals and customs still survive, such as "Santa Claus' Visit" at Christmas time, and the practice of paying New Year's calls.

14. How did Catholicism progress in New York during this period?

It steadily increased. Devoted missionaries, chief of whom was the celebrated Father Dablon, replaced



DUTCH HOUSE IN NEW AMSTERDAM.

the martyred Father Jogues, among the Iroquois. Under the benign influence of Christianity, these tribes, who had possessed a terrible reputation for cruelty, became gentle and peaceful in character, and throughout the Valley of the Mohawk, Christianity soon reigned supreme.

15. Where was the first mass said in New York?

In a log chapel, built in a single day, on the site of the present city of Syracuse (1655).

16. What became the chief missionary centre?

Caughnewaga (*kaw-ne-wa'ga*), on the Mohawk River. Here a church and schools were erected.

17. Who has been called "The Lily of the Mohawks?"

Catharine Tehgahkwita (*te-gak-we'tah*), an Indian maid of that tribe famed for her sanctity.

18. What occurred in 1664?

An English fleet appeared before New Amsterdam, and ordered it to surrender. The governor, Peter Stuyvesant (*sti'ves-ant*), refused to do so, but the inhabitants surrendered it, in spite of "Headstrong Peter," as they called the governor.

19. What did the English do as soon as they obtained possession of the city?

They changed the name to New York, in honor of the duke of that name, to whom it had been given by the king, and appointed Colonel Nichols governor.

20. Who was appointed governor in 1683?

Colonel Thomas Dongan, an Irish Catholic. In the

same year, he organized the first legislative assembly which ever met in New York.

21. What was its first act?

A proclamation of freedom of conscience. This glorious measure remained in force until 1688, when the Catholic King James II. was driven from his throne by a rebellion of his Protestant subjects. New York came under Protestant rule, and Catholicism was proscribed.

22. What became of the converted Indians?

Many of the Iroquois tribe removed to Canada, where, to this day, they have retained their nationality and their faith.



SEAL OF NEW YORK.

23. What was said of New York when it was taken by the English?

That there were eighteen different languages spoken within its limits. It would appear as though it were marked out from the first to be a cosmopolitan city.

24. What did the Duke of York do in regard to what is now New Jersey?

He sold it to two English noblemen, Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley. The former's portion

was called East Jersey, and the latter's West New Jersey, but the new colony was known as "The Jerseys" for many years.

25. Why was the name of Jersey given?

In honor of Sir George Carteret, who had been governor of the Isle of Jersey, in the English Channel. Carteret named the first English settlement in the new colony Elizabethtown, in honor of his wife (1665). The next settlement was made at Newark (1666).



JAMES II.

26. Who was appointed the first governor of East Jersey?

Philip Carteret, cousin of Sir George. It

is recorded of him, that upon landing at Elizabethtown, he marched from the landing-place with a hoe on his shoulder—thus signifying his intention of becoming a planter with the people.

27. What did Lord Berkeley do with his portion of New Jersey?

He sold it to two Quakers, who made a settlement at Salem.

28. What occurred in 1682?

William Penn, with eleven other Quakers, purchased the entire territory of New Jersey, and made Robert Barclay, a young Scotch Quaker, its governor, beneath whose rule it became prosperous.

29. What happened in 1702?

New Jersey was surrendered to the crown, who placed it under the rule of the Governor of New York. In 1738, it was once more made a free colony, and so remained until the Revolution. New Jersey was the scene of no stirring event, but enjoyed undisturbed peace and prosperity, and, to quote a traveler's words, "there was not a poor body nor one in want in all its borders."



SEAL OF NEW JERSEY.

30. Who troubled the commerce of the colonies in the 17th century?

Pirates. One of the worst of these was Captain Teach, better known as Blackbeard, who added to the natural ferocity of his appearance by wearing a lighted match-end around his head when he went into action.

31. What privateer was sent against the pirates in 1615?

Captain William Kidd, who, failing to win the fame and fortune he sought by destroying the pirates, turned pirate himself, and was captured and hanged at London.

32. What was current long after his death?

Legends of the great treasure which he had concealed at some point along the coast, and for many years credulous men dug in the sands, hoping to find Kidd's gold.

SUMMARY.

I. Samuel de Champlain was exploring the lake which bears his name, when Henry Hudson's ship, the "Half Moon," ascended the Hudson River (1609).

II. The Dutch laid claim, in consequence, to the land along the Hudson River, and called it New Netherland. The first settlement within its limits was made at New Amsterdam, where New York city now stands.

III. In 1626, the Dutch West India Company founded permanent settlements in New Netherlands, which they purchased from the Indians. New Amsterdam grew into a thriving town.

IV. Under the liberal Dutch rule, Catholicism grew rapidly. Missionaries, who had replaced the martyred Father Jogues, won the cruel Five Nations to the faith, and made them gentle and peaceful.

The first mass was said where Syracuse now stands, in 1655, in a log cabin, built by pious, zealous hands, in a day.

V. In 1664, an English fleet appeared before New Amsterdam and summoned it to surrender. The Dutch governor, Stuyvesant, refused, but the inhabitants insisted upon yielding the town to the English, who changed its name to New York.

VI. In 1683, Colonel Thomas Dongan, an Irish Catholic, was appointed governor. Under his rule, the first legislative assem-

bly was convened, whose first act was to proclaim religious toleration.

VII. In 1688, a Protestant rebellion against the English Catholic king, James II., deprived him of his throne, which was bestowed on the Dutch Protestant prince, William of Orange, his son-in-law. With Protestant rule came religious intolerance ; Catholicism was proscribed in the colony of New York. Many of the Catholic Iroquois departed, and sought a home in Canadian forests, where, to this day, many villages exist which have preserved the faith.

VIII. The Duke of York sold that portion of New Netherlands, now forming the State of New Jersey, to two English noblemen, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. It was named New Jersey, in honor of Carteret, who had been governor of the Isle of Jersey, in the British Channel. The former's portion was West New Jersey and the latter's East New Jersey, but they were commonly known as The Jerseys.

IX. Gradually the Quakers purchased the Jerseys, until in 1682, they had acquired the whole region. They made Robert Barclay governor, beneath whom it became prosperous.

X. In 1702, New Jersey was ceded to the crown, who united it with New York. In 1738, it was once again made a free colony, and so remained until the Revolution.

XI. Piracy troubled the commerce of the colonies sorely during the seventeenth century. The most noted of these pirates were Blackbeard, and Kidd, a privateer who had turned pirate upon failing to find any pirates to conquer. The most energetic measures were taken against pirates by all the colonies, and before the close of the century, the evil was pretty well rooted out.

LESSON V.

MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, AND THE CAROLINAS.

Charles I. Son of James I. He was a good man, but an unwise king. Parliament rebelled against him, and after a reign of twenty-five years, put him to death.

Henrietta Maria. A French princess, wife of Charles I.

Heron Island. A small island in Chesapeake Bay.

St. Mary's. Situated near the entrance of the Potomac into Chesapeake Bay.

Delaware. Named from Lord de la Warre, governor of Virginia. Motto: "Liberty and Independence."

The Thames (*temz*) River. The

principal river of England, on which London is situated.

Pennsylvania. Named after William Penn, and the only State in the Union that is named after its founder.

Philadelphia. This means "brotherly love."

North and South Carolina. Named after Charles I. of England. Motto: "Ready to give life and property."

Charleston. Named after Charles II.

Madagas'car. An immense island, larger than France, in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of Africa.

1. By whom and for what purpose was Maryland founded?

By Lord Baltimore, as a refuge for English Catholics, who at that time suffered persecution in their native land.

2. Why was it called Maryland?

In honor of Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I., then King of England, and a devout Catholic.

3. In what ships did the colonists come and where did they land?

Led by Leonard Calvert, Lord Baltimore's brother,

the three hundred emigrants sailed in "The Ark" and "The Dove," and landed on St. Clement's Island (now Heron Island), on the Feast of the Annunciation (1634).

4. By whom were they accompanied?

By several English Jesuits, among them the celebrated Father White, who, in his description of the



CECIL, LORD BALTIMORE.

Potomac River, declares that "the Thames itself is a mere rivulet to it."

5. Where did they finally locate?

On the banks of a small river, which they called St.

Mary's River, they founded their settlement, which they called also St. Mary's.

6. What did they call themselves ?

" Pilgrims of St. Mary's."



CHARLES I.

the truth of his words, for Christian peace and tolerance characterized it.

9. What else can be said of the Maryland Catholic colony ?

It approached the nearest to independence and self-government of any of the colonies. The king exacted of it only two Indian arrows every year, and one-fifth of its gold and silver.

10. What was it called ?

"The Land of the Sanctuary," because all Christians

7. What did Father White say when the colony was founded ?

" The finger of God is in this."

8. What proved the truth of these words ?

The career of the colony, while it was ruled by Catholics, proved

were tolerated there. This drew to it the Quakers who had been banished from the New England colonies, and Puritans who had been driven from Virginia.

11. How were the Indians treated by the Maryland colonists?

With kindness and justice. They were paid for their lands in cloth, tools, and trinkets, and converted and civilized by means of the missions, that were soon established for that purpose.

12. What can be said of the Maryland Indians?

Their gentle and pacific character rendered the missionaries' task comparatively an easy one. It may be added that the Maryland colony remained free from the warfare with the Indians which troubled the other colonies.

13. What was the fate of the Maryland colony?

The Puritans gradually assumed power there, and finally gained complete control, whereupon they abolished religious toleration, and deprived Catholics of civil rights.



SEAL OF MARYLAND.

14. What became of the missionaries?

They were sent to England as prisoners. Father White, after laboring for ten years in the colony, was sent thither in chains, and suffered a long and cruel imprisonment. This intolerance continued until after the Revolution.

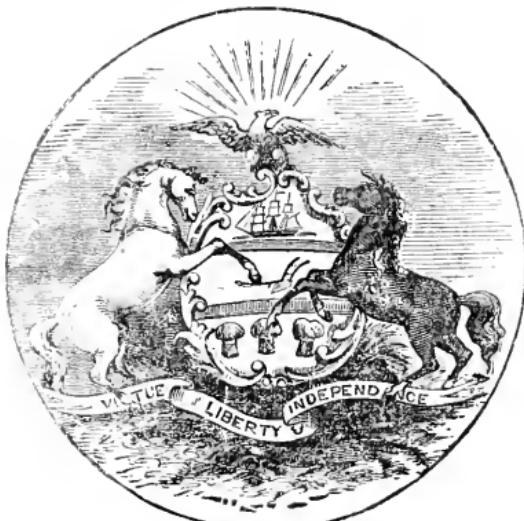


SEAL OF DELAWARE.

Like the Virginians, they did not dwell in towns, but on large plantations, and engaged in the culture of tobacco, which served as currency.

16. Where was the next settlement made?

In Delaware, near the site of the present city of Wilmington (1638). It was



SEAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

15. How did the Maryland colonists live?

named New Sweden, but had only a brief existence, being subjugated by the Dutch from New Amsterdam (1655).

17. When was Pennsylvania settled?

In 1643, by Swedes and Finns, and in 1682 by English Quakers under William Penn, who founded Philadelphia (1683).

18. How did Penn treat the Indians?

By his kindness he established the most friendly relations with them, and in consequence, Pennsylvania, like Maryland, remained for a long time at peace with the red men.



SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA.



SEAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

19. Did Penn profess religious toleration?

He did, and persisted in granting

it to Catholics in spite of the bitter opposition of his colonists.

20. What disturbed the peace of Pennsylvania ?

The difficulty of settling the line which divided it from Maryland. The matter was carried to England, and settled by a grant of half the land between Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware, to Penn. The present boundary was fixed by two surveyors, Mason and Dixon, in 1767.

21. When was North Carolina settled ?

In 1653, by a band of emigrants from Virginia, under Roger Green.

22. South Carolina ?

In 1682, when the city of Charleston was founded (named after Charles II.).

23. What became the principal industry in South Carolina ?

The culture of rice. And in this way. One of the Charles-

ton colonists thought that the patch of rich land in the back of his garden resembled soil which he had seen bearing rice in Madagascar. Shortly after a ship



CHARLES II.

from Madagascar anchored in distress near Charleston ; he procured a bag of rice for seed from the captain, which he planted, and raised an abundant harvest.

SUMMARY.

I. Maryland was settled in 1634, by a Roman Catholic colony sent by Lord Baltimore. They settled at St. Mary's, and established the most friendly relations with the gentle Maryland Indians, who were easily won to the faith by the celebrated Father White, and other Jesuits, who accompanied the colonists.

II. The religious toleration extending to all Christians won for Maryland the name of the Land of the Sanetuary ! and drew to it persecuted Puritans from Virginia and banished Quakers from New England. But the Puritans gradually assumed the reins of power, and then displayed the foulest, blackest ingratitude, by abolishing religious toleration, and sending the missionaries to languish in English prisons.

III. This intolerance prevailed until after the Revolution.

IV. In 1638 Delaware was settled, on the site of Wilmington, by Swedes and Finns. New Sweden's existence was brief ; it was soon subjugated by the Dutch, from New Amsterdam.

V. Pennsylvania was settled in 1682 by Quakers, under William Penn, who founded Philadelphia. Penn exercised religious toleration, even towards Catholics, in spite of the opposition of his colonists.

VI. North Carolina was settled in 1653 by emigrants from Virginia ; South Carolina, in 1682, when the city of Charleston was founded.

LESSON VI.

EXPLORATIONS OF FRENCH MISSIONARIES IN THE LATTER HALF OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

George Bancroft (1800—). A native of Massachusetts, and the greatest historian America has yet produced.

Washington Irving (1783-1859). One of the greatest and most popular of American prose writers. He was a native of New York.

Mackinaw. A village of Michigan, situated on the Isle of Mackinaw, in Lake Huron, near where it connects with Lake Michigan.

Falls of St. Anthony. Situated in the Mississippi River, in the State of Minnesota, at Minneapolis.

1. What great missionaries succeeded Brébœuf and his companions?

Fathers Allouez (*al-loo-ay*), Dablon and Marquette (*mar-ket'*), whom Bancroft calls “The Illustrious Triumvirate.”

2. What did Father Allouez do?

He explored the shores of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, and founded missions among the Miamis, Foxes, and other Indian tribes. After laboring for many years, he died among the Miami Indians.

3. Father Dablon?

Peace having been concluded between the French and the Five Nations, he penetrated to their territory. He was warmly welcomed, and soon had the happiness of offering the holy sacrifice among the fierce Iroquois in a log cabin built by willing hands in a day (1655).

4. What can you say of Father Marquette?

He is one of the most glorious figures in our early



DESCENDING THE RAPIDS.

history. After having founded the important mission of Mackinaw, he discovered the Mississippi in its upper course, and in company with Father Joliet descended that great stream far enough to ascertain that it emptied into the Gulf of Mexico.

5. What did he call the Mississippi?

The “River of the Immaculate Conception.”

6. What else did he do?

Father Marquette also explored the Missouri, Arkansas, Ohio, and Illinois rivers.

7. Describe his death.

On his way back to Mackinaw he felt his strength failing, and crossing to Lake Michigan’s eastern shore, entered the mouth of a small stream there. His two attendants bore him on shore and placed him on a bed of leaves, and erected an awning of birch bark over him.

8. Continue.

Taking a crucifix from his neck, he begged one of his companions to hold it before his eyes as long as he should live. He then uttered his profession of faith, and with his eyes fixed upon the crucifix passed calmly away (1675).

9. Where was his body interred?

Near the spot where he died. But soon afterwards it was removed to the Isle of Mackinaw, where it now rests. For long years afterwards, when storms swept over the lake, the Indian boatmen were wont to invoke his assistance. They called him the “Angel of the Ottawa Mission.”

10. What other name has been given to Father Marquette.

"The Father of the West." "The West," declares Bancroft, "will build his monument."

11. What does the great historian, Bancroft, say of the missionaries' explorations?

"The history of the Jesuits' labors is connected with the origin of every celebrated town in the annals of French America; not a cape was turned or a river entered but a Jesuit led the way."

12. What glorious tribute does Washington Irving pay the missionaries?

"The Catholic priest went even before the soldier and trader; from lake to lake, from river to river, the missionaries pressed on, unresting, and with a power which no other Christians have exhibited, won to the Faith the warlike Miamis, and the luxurious Illinois."

13. What great explorer succeeded the missionaries?

A Frenchman named Robert de La Salle (*lah sal*). He was the first white man to navigate the great lakes, crossing Lake Ontario in the first sail-boat that was seen upon its waters. After many adventures he reached the Mississippi, and gave the name of St. Anthony to the falls in the upper portion of that river.

14. What did he afterwards do?

Later on he descended the Mississippi from St. Anthony's Falls to the Gulf of Mexico, and took possession of the country, which he called Louisiana, in the name of his king (1682).

15. What was the consequence of these explorations?

France laid claim to the valley of the Mississippi as soon as she learned that the St. Lawrence connected with the Gulf of Mexico, and prepared to colonize Louisiana.

16. Where was the first permanent settlement made in what is now the State of Illinois?

At Kaskaskia, by the French (1683).

17. In Indiana?

At Vincennes, by the French (1690).

18. In Texas?

At Bexar, by the Spanish (1692).

19. In Louisiana?

At Iberville, by the French (1699).

SUMMARY.

I. The great Father Bréboeuf and his companions were replaced by Fathers Allouez, Dablon and Marquette, whom Bancroft calls "The Illustrious Triumvirate." Father Allouez explored the shores of Lake Superior, and Christianized the Fox and Miami Indians, among which latter tribe he died, after many years of missionary labor.

II. Father Dablon profited by a peace between the French and the Five Nations, to penetrate to the latter. They received him kindly, accepted Christianity, and the zealous priest soon had the happiness of seeing the holy sacrifice offered in a log cabin completed in one day.

III. Father Marquette discovered the Mississippi in its upper course, and descended it as far as Arkansas. He also explored the Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas, and Illinois rivers. On his way back to Mackinaw, the mission from which he had set out, he peacefully passed to his reward on the shore of Lake Michigan. His remains rest at Mackinaw.

IV. He was succeeded by La Salle, who traced the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony, which he named, to the Gulf of Mexico. He named the country on its shores Louisiana, and France prepared to colonize it.

LESSON VII.

NEW FRANCE AND NEW ENGLAND AT THE CLOSE OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

King William. This was the famous Dutch Prince of Orange, who usurped the throne of James II., the last Catholic King of England. William was the husband of

Mary, daughter of James II., who abetted her husband in his seizure of the crown.

Schenectady. Situated in New York, on the Mohawk River. It is now a flourishing town.

1. **What did the French do after the discovery of La Salle?**

They began to erect a chain of trading-posts and forts throughout the vast region extending from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.

2. **How did the English regard this proceeding?**

They resented it extremely, declaring that the French were encroaching upon the English possessions.

3. **How, on the other hand, did the English irritate the French?**

By asserting a claim to the territory now included in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, based on the charter of Massachusetts granted by James I.

4. **Upon what was James the First's right to grant land in North America based?**

On the discoveries of the Cabots along the North American coast.

5. What was the result of all this ?

The relations of the two nations became more and more unfriendly, until at last, in 1689, a war broke out between them which lasted, under different names, and with intervals of peace, for over seventy years.

6. Mention the names by which the French and Indian War was known at different times ?

King William's War, Queen Anne's War, King George's War, and the French and Indian War.

7. When did King William's War begin ?

In 1689, and was so called because, after the Protestant English had driven the Catholic King James II. from his throne, and placed upon it his son-in-law, the Protestant William of Orange, the French insisted upon regarding the English colonists as rebels to their lawful king.

8. Which cause did the Five Nations espouse ?

The English, because they obtained supplies of guns, powder, and other necessaries, from them, in exchange for furs. They were, therefore, determined to keep the French and other Indians from sharing in the fur trade of the North and West.

9. What did the Iroquois do in 1689 ?

They descended upon the Island of Montreal, and massacred fifteen hundred of the French.

10. What followed ?

The French, who believed the English to have

abetted this attack, sent down a party from Canada, to surprise Schenectady (*ske-nek'ta-de*), at that time the frontier settlement of New York.

11. When did they reach it?

In the middle of the winter, at night. So secure did the inmates feel, that they found two snow images stationed at the gate for sentinels. They easily captured the fort, and then destroyed it, after having slain many of the inmates.

12. How did the English retaliate?

They sent a fleet of eight vessels, in command of Sir William Phipps, against Port Royal, in Nova Scotia, then Acadia. The fort was weak, and surrendered without opposition.

13. What further measures did the English now take?

A congress, composed of delegates from all the colonies as far south as Maryland, assembled in New York to deliberate upon the best course to pursue.

14. What was finally resolved?

That an attack be made upon the enemy's two strongholds of Quebec and Montreal. That on Montreal was to be made by land, that on Quebec by sea.

15. Was the plan carried out?

It was, but both expeditions failed completely. Their only result was to impoverish the colonies.

16. How long did King William's War continue?

Until 1697, when the Treaty of Ryswick (*riz-wick'*) put an end to it. By the terms of this treaty, it was provided that the boundaries of New France and New England should remain as they were.

17. What excitement raged in New England during the year 1692?

The witchcraft delusion—which began in this way: The daughter and niece of a Puritan minister, named Parris, living in Salem, became ill of a nervous disease, and the puzzled physicians finally decided that they were bewitched. Parris accepted their decision, and began to look about for the sorcerers—and declared he had found them in the persons of three old women.

18. What ensued?

The poor old women were promptly arrested. Then the excitement mounted to fever height, and raged for a year, during which twenty persons suffered death for witchcraft. Cotton Mather, a prominent minister, was the most zealous persecutor of those suspected.

SUMMARY.

I. In consequence of La Salle's explorations, the French proceeded to extend a chain of trading-posts and forts through the vast region extending from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.

II. The English resented this, and declared that France was encroaching upon the English possessions. In their turn, too, they irritated the French by declaring that the Massachusetts charter granted by James I. gave them a right to the present territory of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Cabot's discoveries gave the English crown a prior right to North America.

III. The relations of the two nations became more and more unfriendly. At length they broke out into a war, called King William's War, in 1689. The Iroquois allies of the English descended upon the Island of Montreal and massacred fifteen hundred French.

IV. The French resolved that their reprisal should fall upon the English, whom they suspected of having instigated the attack. Accordingly, they made a midnight descent upon Schenectady, then the frontier settlement of New York, surprised it, and slew many of the inmates.

V. England responded by sending Sir William Phipps against Port Royal, in Nova Scotia, which he captured. A congress of delegates, who met in New York, decided that two expeditions should proceed, one by land against Montreal, and another by sea against Quebec. Both failed, and their only result was to impoverish the colonies; but King William's War continued until 1697, when the Peace of Ryswick terminated it.

VI. In 1692, the witchcraft excitement raged in Salem, and twenty persons suffered death for this imputed crime. The most zealous of the persecutors was Cotton Mather, a famous New England minister.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1605.—Port Royal (now Annapolis) founded by the French.
- 1606.—London and Plymouth Companies chartered.
- 1607.—Settlement of Jamestown, Virginia.
- 1608.—Quebec founded by Champlain.
- 1609.—Champlain discovers Lake Champlain.
Henry Hudson discovers the Hudson River.
- 1610.—Virginia settlers experience the Starving Time.
- 1611.—Jesuits arrive in New France.
- 1613.—Jesuit mission founded on Mount Desert Island.
The same mission destroyed by Argall, an English buccaneer.
- New York settled by the Dutch.
- Pocahontas wedded to John Rolfe.
- 1614.—Name of New England given to the six States now comprised within it.
- 1615.—Franciscans arrive in New France.
- 1620.—Puritans land at Plymouth.
Slavery introduced into Virginia.

1622.—Disastrous Indian outbreak in Virginia, under Opecan-canough.

1625.—Jesuits arrive in Canada.

1629.—Portsmouth, New Hampshire, founded.

1633.—Dutch settle in Connecticut.

1634.—Maryland settled by Lord Baltimore.

1635.—Dutch leave Connecticut. English settle at Hartford. Champlain dies at Quebec.

1636.—Rhode Island settled at Providence, by Roger Williams.

1637.—Pequod War.

1638.—Delaware settled by Swedes.
New Haven, Connecticut, founded by the English.

1639.—St. Mary's Mission founded on Lake Huron, by the Jesuits.

1640.—Montreal founded.

1642.—Father Jogues captured by the Iroquois.

1643.—Father Jogues aided by the Dutch to escape.

1646.—Father Jogues martyred by the Iroquois.
Father Druillettes is sent to the Abnaki Indians at their request.

1648.—Father Daniel martyred.

1649.—Fathers Brébeuf and Lallement martyred.

1650.—Destruction of the Hurons by the Iroquois.

1653.—North Carolina settled by the English.
Salt Springs at Onondaga discovered by Father Le Moyne.

1654.—Penal Laws put in force against Catholics in Maryland.
Jesuit Mission established in the Mohawk Valley.

1655.—The Dutch, under Stuyvesant, conquer the Swedes in Delaware.

1664.—New Netherlands taken by the English.

1665.—New Jersey settled at Elizabethtown by the English.
Southern shore of Lake Superior discovered by Father Allouez.

1666.—Newark, New Jersey, founded.

1668.—Mission of Sault Ste. Marie founded by Father Marquette.

1669.—Green Bay founded by Father Allouez.

1670.—Detroit, Michigan, settled.

1673.—Upper Mississippi explored by Father Marquette.

1675.—Death of Father Marquette. King Philip's War begins in New England.

1676.—Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia.

1682.—Charleston, in South Carolina, founded.
Penn settles Pennsylvania.

1683.—Philadelphia founded by Penn.
Colonel Dongan made Governor of New York.
First Legislature meets in New York, and proclaims religious freedom.

Kaskaskia, Illinois, founded by the Jesuits.

1684.—The Mississippi explored to the Gulf of Mexico by La Salle.

1685.—Settlement in Texas attempted by La Salle.

1689.—Catholicism proscribed in New York.
Commencement of King William's War.

1690.—Massacre at Schenectady.
English repulsed at Quebec and Montreal.
Vincennes, Indiana, settled.

1692.—Witchcraft excitement at Salem.

1699.—Louisiana settled at d'Iberville.

PART IV.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

LESSON I.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR AND KING GEORGE'S WAR.

Ogdensburg. "The Maple City," situated in New York, on the St. Lawrence River, about 200 miles northwest of Albany.

Nova Scotia. Now the peninsular Province of the Dominion of Canada.

St. Simon's Island. A small

island on the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Altamaha (*awl-ta-ma-haw'*) River.

Cape Breton (*brit'un*) Island. Situated in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of Nova Scotia, in which Province it is included.

1. What was passed in New York in the year 1700?

A law against Catholic priests, by which they were forbidden to remain in or enter the Province of New York, under penalty of perpetual imprisonment. In case of escape and re-capture, they were to suffer death.

2. How long did this law remain in force?

Until 1784, after a Catholic power had materially aided the colonies in their struggle for freedom.

3. How long did the Peace of Ryswick last ?

Until 1702, when the French and Indian War broke out again ; this time under the name of Queen Anne's War. In Europe, it was known as the "War of the Spanish Succession."

4. Where were hostilities begun in this war in the colonies ?

In South Carolina. The Spaniards being at this time allies of the French, Governor Moore, of that colony, undertook an expedition against St. Augustine, which failed.

5. What did Moore do shortly after ?

He undertook an expedition against the Ap-a-lach'-ian Indians of Florida, who were Christians, slew eight hundred of them, along with several of their missionaries, and laid waste their territory (1703).

6. How many Indians did Moore take captive ?

Fourteen hundred. Some of these he sold for his own profit ; the remainder he employed in cultivating his lands.

7. What became of the remnant of the Appalachian tribe ?

The missions which had begun to civilize them having been destroyed, they led thenceforth a wandering life under the name of Seminoles (Wanderers), lost their faith, and became the terror of the whites.

8. What did the colonists do in 1710 ?

They captured Port Royal, in Nova Scotia, which they called "the hornets' nest," and changed its name to Annapolis, in honor of Queen Anne.

9. What did England do the following year?

She sent a great expedition from England to effect the conquest of Canada. A large force of colonists, and eight hundred Iroquois, joined it, but, notwithstanding this, it failed completely.

10. What occurred in 1713?

The Peace of Utrecht, which put an end to the war for a time. By its terms England acquired Hudson Bay, Newfoundland, and Acadia. The limits of this last, however, were so poorly defined as to cause much trouble at a later day.

11. Did this peace prevail throughout all the colonies?

Throughout all except New England, where hostilities were still kept up between the colonists and the Abenaki Indians.

12. What horrible act did the English commit in 1724?

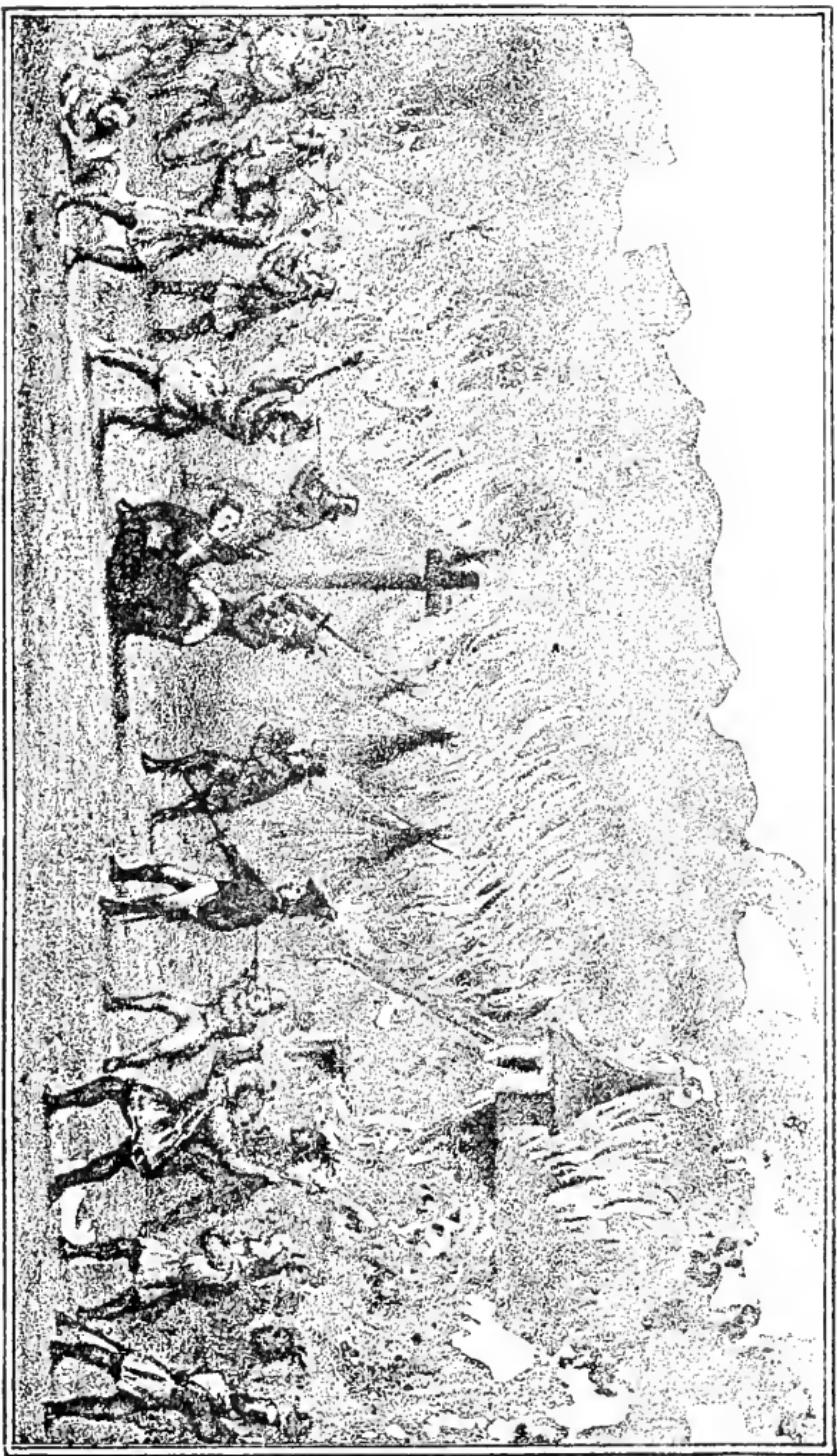
They took an Abenaki settlement, at which a Catholic mission had been established, and cruelly put to death Father Rasle (*ral*), a great French Jesuit missionary, who had devoted himself to the Indians for thirty years.

13. Describe the manner of Father Rasle's death.

Pierced by several bullets, he fell at the foot of the mission cross. Seven chiefs, who had gathered about him, shared his fate, and the settlement was annihilated.

14. What fort did the French erect in 1731?

Crown Point, on the western shore of Lake Champlain, destined to be the scene of many a terrible con-



DEATH OF FATHER RASLE.

flict in later years. Shortly after, a mission was founded at Ogdensburg.

15. What took place in 1733?

The settlement of Georgia, the youngest of The Thirteen Original States. It was named Georgia, in honor of King George II., then King of England. The first settlement was made at Savannah.

16. Who founded it?

General Oglethorpe. It was intended as a refuge

for unfortunates, especially poor debtors. By the terms of its charter, lands and religious toleration were guaranteed to all settlers save Roman Catholics.

17. What was the consequence?

The colony soon counted among its members Jews

from London, Highlanders from Scotland, and Protestants from Austria, called Moravians.

18. What industry was introduced into the new colony?

Silk-raising, which was continued until the Revolution. Oglethorpe took the first silk produced in the colony to England, and the queen had a dress made of it.



SEAL OF GEORGIA.

19. What happened in 1739?

War broke out between England and Spain, and Oglethorpe undertook an expedition against St. Augustine, which failed.

20. How did the Spaniards retaliate three years later?

They invaded Georgia, and landed, three thousand strong, on St. Simon's Island. It would, no doubt, have fared badly with the weak colony, if Oglethorpe had not succeeded in saving it by means of a stratagem.

21. What excitement raged in New York in the year 1741?

That of the Negro Plot. Several fires, which are now believed to have been accidental, led the people to believe that a plot existed among the negro slaves, to burn the city and massacre the inhabitants.

22. What was the consequence?

Though their guilt was never proven, eleven negroes were burned alive, eighteen were hanged, and fifty transported to the West Indies.

23. What did Oglethorpe do at this juncture?

He wrote a letter which convinced the New Yorkers that a Catholic priest was at the bottom of the Negro Plot. In consequence, priests were eagerly sought for, but none being found, a poor schoolmaster, named Ury, was declared to be one, and arrested, tried, condemned, and executed.

24. When did the French and Indian War break out again?

In 1744, this time under the name of King George's War.

25. What was its chief event?

The capture of the fortress of Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, by the English (1745).

26. When was peace restored?

In 1748, by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle (*āx lah sha-pel'*).

SUMMARY.

I. *The Eighteenth Century* opened in New York with the passage of a law against Catholic priests, forbidding them to remain in or enter the Province, under penalty of *perpetual* imprisonment : and, in case of escape and re-capture, they were to be punished with *death*. This cruel law was not revoked until 1784, after France, a Roman Catholic power, had aided the colonies in their struggle for freedom.

II. The Peace of Ryswick lasted only until 1702, when the French and Indian War broke out again. Governor Moore, of South Carolina, began hostilities by leading an expedition against St. Augustine, which failed. Shortly after, he led another against the Appalachian Indians, in Florida, who were Christians, slew eight hundred of them, along with several of their missionaries, and enslaved fourteen hundred more.

III. The missions among them having been destroyed, the Appalachian tribe thenceforth led a wandering life, under the name of Seminoles (wanderers), lost their faith, and became the terror of the whites.

IV. In 1710, the English colonists took Port Royal, in Nova Scotia, which they called "the hornets' nest," and changed its name to Annapolis, in honor of Queen Anne. The following year, England sent a great expedition to effect the conquest of Canada, which failed completely. In 1713, the Peace of Utrecht put a formal end to Queen Anne's War.

V. Hostilities still continued, however, in New England, be-

tween the colonists and the Abenaki Indians. In 1724, the English took a settlement at which a Catholic Mission had been established, and cruelly put to death Father Rasle, a great Jesuit missionary who had labored among the Indians for thirty years.

VI. In 1733, Georgia was settled, the last of the thirteen Original States. Oglethorpe was its founder, and its charter granted religious toleration, and bestowed lands on all settlers save Roman Catholics. As the colony was founded as a refuge for the unfortunate, especially poor debtors, it soon numbered Jews from London, Highlanders from Scotland, and Moravians from Austria, among its members.

VII. In 1739, Oglethorpe undertook an expedition against St. Augustine, which failed. Three years later, the Spaniards retaliated by invading Georgia. It would have gone hard with the weak little colony, if Oglethorpe had not succeeded in saving it by a stratagem.

VIII. In 1741, New York was the scene of wild excitement. It was believed that the negroes intended to massacre the people and burn the city. Although their guilt was not proven, eleven negroes were burned at the stake, eighteen were hanged, and fifty were transported to the West Indies.

IX. A letter from Oglethorpe inspired the conviction that a priest was at the bottom of a Negro Plot, and, in consequence, priests were eagerly sought for. None were found, but a poor schoolmaster, named Ury, was declared to be one, tried, convicted, and executed.

X. In 1744, the French and Indian War broke out once more, this time under the name of King George's War, King George II. being then king of England. Its principal event was the capture by the English of the fortress of Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, surnamed the "Gibraltar of America." The New England troops brought home with them from Louisburg an iron cross, which, at present, stands over the entrance to the library of Harvard College, near Boston.

XI. King George's War lasted until 1748, when peace was established by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

LESSON II.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Pittsburg. The second city of Pennsylvania. It is situated in the western part, at the junction of the Alleghany and Mo-non-ga-he-la rivers.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, 1807—1882, was born in Portland, Maine. He stands in the front rank of American poets, and his

writings are more popular than those of any other.

Bay of Fundy. The body of water which separates Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. It is remarkable for its high tides ; the waters rushing in from the ocean with such rapidity as to rise a foot in five minutes.

1. **What had the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle failed to do ?**

It had failed to regulate the boundaries between the English and French possessions in North America, so that, after a few years, the trouble on this score began afresh.

2. **What was one cause of these troubles ?**

The limits of Acadia, which France had ceded to England in 1713. England insisted that Acadia included the whole region east of the Penobscot River, while the French maintained that it was limited to the region now known as Nova Scotia.

3. **What was another cause ?**

The building of forts by the French in the Valley of the Ohio, within the limits of territory granted by the English king to a company of Virginia and Maryland colonists, called the “Ohio Company.”

4. **What did Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia do upon hearing that the French were doing this ?**

He sent a young Virginian named George Washington to remonstrate with the French. He brought back such alarming accounts of their movements, that the Virginia Assembly resolved to build a fort at a point near the present site of the city of Pittsburg.

5. Was the fort erected?

It was begun, but while the laborers were at work upon it, the French appeared and drove them away : then completed the fort for themselves, and called it Fort Du Quesne (*dew-kāne*), in honor of the governor of Canada.

6. Where was Washington at this time?

He was on his way with a body of troops to protect the laborers engaged in erecting the fort. When he learned that the French had taken it, he marched to within a short distance of it, and erected another, which he called Fort Necessity.

7. What then happened?

The French attacked Fort Necessity with a much larger body of troops than Washington's. After a severe encounter of nine hours, Washington was obliged to yield, but made it a condition of his surrender that his little troop should be permitted to march out with the honors of war, retain their stores and baggage, and be allowed to return to their homes (1754).

8. What did all the colonies do at this juncture?

They sent delegates to Albany, where a congress was held to discuss the best way to resist the French.

Several Iroquois chiefs were invited to be present and their alliance sought.

9. What did one of the delegates, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, urge upon the colonies?

The necessity of their uniting. Before he left his home in Philadelphia, he had printed in his newspaper a wood-cut which represented a snake cut into thirteen pieces. Each piece bore upon it the initial letter of a colony; and the inscription beneath the picture was "Unite or die."

10. What did England do at this juncture?

She sent an army of regular troops to America, under command of General Braddock. As soon as he arrived in Virginia, four separate expeditions were planned against the French.

11. Mention them.

One under Braddock himself was to proceed against Fort Du Quesne; a second against Crown Point, on Lake Champlain; a third against Fort Niagara; and a fourth against the French forts on the Bay of Fundy.

12. Describe the expedition against Fort Du Quesne.

General Braddock set out with a fine army. He knew nothing of Indian warfare, and would take no advice from those who did. Washington, who was one of his staff officers, in vain requested him to place the American troops, who were accustomed to fight against Indians, in front, but he refused.

13. What was the consequence of his refusal?

As the splendid army marched on with flags flying,

music playing, and arms glittering in the sunshine, the advance guard was surprised by Indians in a ravine about seven miles from Fort Du Quesne (1755).

14. What followed?

A desperate encounter, in which Braddock was defeated and killed, and Washington had to assume command and conduct the retreat.

15. What is said of Washington during this battle?

He had two horses shot under him, and four bullets passed through his coat, yet he escaped unhurt. It is said that an old Indian chief declared afterwards that he and his "young braves" had aimed repeatedly at the tall young American, without being able to hit him.

16. How did the other expeditions succeed?

That against Fort Niagara accomplished nothing. The one against Crown Point, commanded by Johnson, did not take that fortress, but gained a victory over the French, for which Johnson was made a baronet.

17. What did Johnson do during this expedition?

He changed the name of the Lake of the Blessed Sacrament (so named by Father Jogues) to Lake George, in honor of the king.

18. What did the fourth expedition capture?

The French forts near the Bay of Fundy. The whole region between Maine and Nova Scotia, now known as New Brunswick, was subjugated.

19. What cruel act did the English then commit in Nova Scotia?

They banished the French Catholics, called Acadians, from the Province, because they would not take an oath renouncing the Catholic religion (1755).

20. Describe their expulsion.

They were ordered to assemble upon one morning at designated places. They obeyed; whereupon they were informed that they were *prisoners of the king of England*, who had resolved to remove them from the Province.

21. Continue.

They were then, to the number of about 7,000, driven upon English vessels, at the point of the bayonet. The men and boys went first; the women and maidens had to wait for other transports. In this way husbands were separated from their wives, children from their parents, and brothers from their sisters. Many families were never reunited after this cruel separation.

22. What was done with the Acadians?

They were distributed among the English colonies along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Georgia; penniless, and unable to speak the language of those among whom they were landed.

23. What poet has commemorated this sad event?

Longfellow, in "Evangeline."

24. What does Bancroft say of the expulsion of the Acadians?

"I know not if the annals of the human race keep the record of sorrows so wantonly inflicted, so bitter and perennial, as fell upon the French inhabitants of Acadia."

SUMMARY.

I. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle had failed to regulate the boundaries between the French and English possessions, and fresh troubles soon rose. The English declared that Acadia, which had been ceded to them, comprised the entire region east of the Penobscot River; the French maintained that it was limited to the region now known as Nova Scotia.

II. Moreover, the French began to erect forts in the Valley of the Ohio, within the limits of territory granted to the Ohio Company by the king of England. George Washington was sent to remonstrate with them, but they persisted, and war began.

III. Braddock was sent out from England with a veteran army, but was defeated and killed, when on his way to capture Fort Du Quesne. Washington, who behaved with extreme bravery and coolness, conducted the retreat (1755).

IV. A little later in the same year, an English expedition fleet subjugated what is now New Brunswick, and captured the French forts on the Bay of Fundy. The English then expelled 7,000 Acadians or French Catholics from Nova Scotia.

LESSON III.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (Continued).

1. What occurred in 1756?

War was formally declared between France and England, and the latter sent one of her most distinguished generals, Montcalm (*mont-cahm*), to take command of the French troops in America.

2. What did the following year witness?

A series of successes for Montcalm. At its close the French possessions vastly exceeded the English.

3. Who became Prime Minister of England in 1757?

William Pitt, under whose able management the tide of success was turned in favor of the English. Louisburg was taken by them, though an expedition against Ticonderoga failed.

4. What glorious feat did Washington achieve during this campaign?

By the aid of Virginia rangers alone, he took Fort Du Quesne, which he re-named Fort Pitt, in honor of the English minister. Upon his return to Virginia, he was received with great honor, and elected to the Assembly. At this time, when his name had already become glorious, he was not twenty-seven years of age.

5. How did the campaign of 1759 open?

With the capture of Forts Niagara and Ticonderoga by the English. It was then decided to attack Quebec, which was held by Montcalm.

6. Who commanded the English expedition against Quebec?

General Wolfe (*wolf*). Knowing the strength of "the walled city of the north," he appeared before it with a large force. But it appeared impregnable, and two months went by without anything having been accomplished.

7. Continue.

At length he resolved to try and effect a landing above the city. A close examination of the cliff at this point revealed a narrow path. Under cover of night, the English army ascended this, and the morning revealed them drawn up in battle array upon the Plains of Abraham, behind the city (1759).

8. What ensued?

A terrible battle, during which both brave commanders spurred on their troops by showing them examples of the greatest gallantry. At length the battle was won by Wolfe, who fell in the moment of victory.

9. Relate the manner of his death.

He was roused from his dying stupor by the cry: "They flee; they flee!" "Who flee?" he asked. "The French," replied the officer in attendance. "God be praised!" said Wolfe, "I die happy," and expired.

10. What was the fate of Montcalm?

After having done all that man could do to redeem the day, he fell mortally wounded, and was told that he had but a few hours to live. "So much the bet-

ter," gasped the brave soldier, "I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec."

11. What did he do further?

He advised his successor what plan to pursue, and then desired to be "*left alone with God.*" He received



MONTCALM.

the last Sacraments, and lingered until the following morning, when he calmly passed away.

12. What occurred the following year?

Montreal surrendered, with the whole of Canada, and Detroit and Mackinaw.

13. What took place in 1763?

The Peace of Paris, by the terms of which France agreed to cede to England, Canada, with all the islands in the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, and all her possessions east of the Mississippi, with the exception of New Orleans.

14. What had France done a short time before?

She had ceded to Spain her possessions west of the Mississippi; so that her career as an American power was now ended.

15. What occurred shortly after the Treaty of Paris?

Pontiac's War, so called because it was headed by an Indian chief of that name, who disliked the English, and formed a conspiracy to kill them. It ended in the defeat of the Indians; and so the long French and Indian War came to an end.

SUMMARY.

I. In 1756, war was formally declared between France and England, and France sent Montcalm, one of her most distinguished generals, to command the French troops in America.

II. At first the tide of success turned in favor of the French, but in 1757, Pitt became Prime Minister of England, and under his wise management the English began to be successful.

III. Forts Ticonderoga and Niagara having been captured, an expedition was undertaken against Quebec. The fall of this strong fortress (1759) was "the beginning of the end" of the French and Indian war.

IV. In 1763, the Peace of Paris was signed. By this treaty France ceded to England, Canada and all her possessions east of the Mississippi, with the exception of New Orleans. The brilliant career of France in North America was now over, and England reigned supreme from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

LESSON IV.

THE REVOLUTION.

Concord. A town in Massachusetts, about eighteen miles northwest of Boston.

Lexington. A town in Massachusetts, six miles east of

Concord. A small monument was set up on the Green there in 1799, in memory of the first who were slain in the Revolutionary War.

1. Name the thirteen original colonies.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

2. What was the principal cause of their revolt against England?

The attempt of England to tax them without permitting them to be represented in the English Parliament.

3. What phrase came into vogue at this time in the colonies?

“No taxation without representation.”

4. What was passed in England in 1765?

The famous Stamp Act, which compelled the Americans to write all their receipts, deeds, mortgages, bonds, and other legal documents, upon stamped paper.

5. From whom were the American people to procure this paper?

From the agents of the English Government only;

and they had to pay about ten cents for the stamp on each sheet.

6. How was the news of the passage of the Stamp Act received by the colonies ?

With the deepest indignation, which Virginia, the leading colony, was the first to display openly. In the House of Burgesses, the great orator, Patrick Henry, arose and read five resolutions, which asserted the rights of the colonies, and denied the authority of Parliament to tax them.

7. How was the reading of Henry's resolutions received by the House ?

With intense consternation. A long and violent debate followed, during which Henry exclaimed, in the course of an eloquent speech : "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell, and George III —" Here he was interrupted by shouts of "Treason ! Treason !" from different parts of the house, but the fearless orator went on steadily : "may profit by their example. If that be treason, make the most of it."

8. How did the debate end ?

With the triumph of Henry. His resolutions, denying the authority of the English Parliament to tax the colonies, were passed.

9. What was the consequence ?

All the other colonies were encouraged to show their disapproval of the Stamp Act. When the stamps arrived at sea-port towns, the flags were placed at half-mast, muffled bells were tolled, and the citizens

dressed themselves in mourning. In many places, the stamps were seized on their arrival, and hidden or burned.

10. What took place in New York?

Ten boxes of stamps were destroyed on their arrival there, and the Stamp Act was printed with a skull



PATRICK HENRY.

and cross-bones instead of the royal arms, and paraded through the streets under the title of "ENGLAND'S FOLLY AND AMERICA'S RUIN."

11. What was the consequence of these demonstrations in the colonies?

The Stamp Act was repealed in March, 1766, but

at the same time Parliament reasserted its right to tax the colonies.

12. What did the English Parliament do shortly after ?

It imposed a tax on all tea, glass, paper, and painter's colors, imported into the colonies.

13. What effect had this proceeding ?

It roused the indignation of the colonists once more, and they and their families did without the articles on which the tax had been laid. They made tea from raspberry leaves, sage, and other plants, and wore home-spun clothes instead of importing the goods.

14. What did the English Government at length do ?

It repealed the tax on all articles, save that of three pence per pound on tea, and several shiploads of it were sent to America, in the hope that the colonists would pay the tax.

15. What followed ?

The ships arrived in the harbor of Boston, but the people would not permit the tea to be landed, and tried to have it sent quietly back to London.

16. Continue.

This attempt failed ; whereupon a party of forty or fifty men, disguised as Indians, went on board the ships during the night and threw three hundred and forty chests of tea into the water. This proceeding was called the "Boston tea-party" (1773).

17. How was it punished by the English Government ?

By the passage of a bill called the Boston Port Bill, which forbade the landing of any cargoes in that port.

18. What followed?

By common consent it was ordered that a congress of delegates should meet at Philadelphia in the following September. Accordingly, the first Continental Congress assembled in that city on the fifth of September (1774). Every colony except Georgia was represented.

19. What action did Congress take?

It put forth a Declaration of Rights, and addressed a petition to the king of England (George III). It also addressed a petition to the people of England, declaring that union with them was the pride and glory of the colonies, but that they would be hewers of wood and drawers of water for no nation in the world.

20. What was then begun throughout the colonies?

Active preparations for war, which now seemed imminent. A committee of safety was appointed, to call the citizens together whenever circumstances required it. Military stores were collected at different points, and regiments were formed and drilled, under old soldiers who had fought in the French and Indian War. The men comprising these regiments were called "Minute Men," because they were to be ready at a "minute's warning."

21. Relate an incident which took place about this time in Boston.

The British soldiers in that city had repeatedly destroyed the snow-slides made by the Boston boys for their sleds. They appealed in vain to the captain of

the troops for redress ; and finally went to the British general and complained. "What," said the latter, "have your fathers been teaching you rebellion, and sent you here to exhibit it ?"

"Nobody sent us, sir," answered one of the boys. "We have never insulted nor injured your troops, but they have spoiled our snow-slides, so that we cannot use them any more. Yesterday our slides were destroyed once more, and we will bear it no longer."

22. What answer did the English general make ?

"You may go, my brave boys, and, be assured, if my troops trouble you again, they shall be punished." The general told this incident to Governor Gage, who answered that it was impossible to drive the notion of liberty out of the people, as it was rooted in them from childhood.

23. How did the first blood come to be shed in the Revolution ?

General Gage, the royal governor of Massachusetts, employed spies to find out where the military stores of the Americans were deposited, and ascertained that it was at Concord.

24. What were the Americans doing meanwhile ?

Keeping a close watch upon the movements of the British troops, lest they should capture these stores. It was agreed that if any large force of the British were preparing to go out of Boston at night, a lantern should be hung in the steeple of the Old North Church, to warn the people in Charlestown of the fact.

25. Continue.

A watch was kept in Charlestown for this lantern, and on the night of April 18th, 1775, its light was seen gleaming from the steeple. In a few moments,



THE SIGNAL LANTERN.

mounted messengers were galloping in all directions, to rouse the people.

26. What was the result?

The British force had not gone far on their way

to Concord, when they heard the bells of the country towns begin to ring, and knew the alarm had been given. The commanding officer sent back to Boston for more troops and dispatched Major Pitcairn (*pit-karn*) forward to secure the two bridges in Concord.

27. What did Pitcairn find when he arrived at Lexington?

Sixty or seventy of the Minute Men, commanded by Captain Parker, drawn up on the Green. "Ye villains! ye rebels! disperse!" called out Pitcairn. "Why don't ye lay down your arms?"

28. What did Parker say to his men?

"Don't fire unless you are fired on; but if they want a war, let it begin here!"

29. Continue.

Pitcairn discharged his pistol at the little band, and then a volley from his soldiers followed, and seven Americans fell. This was the first blood shed in the American Revolution, April 19th, 1775.

30. What did the Americans then do?

They gave way, and the British resumed their march to Concord. Most of the military stores had been removed to the woods, but whatever was left they destroyed, and then returned to Boston, harassed all the way by a deadly fire from the Americans.

SUMMARY.

I. The expenses which the French and Indian War had caused England were made an excuse to tax the colonies. This the colonies did not object to, provided that they were permitted to be represented in the English Parliament.

II. But England refused to allow them to send representatives to Parliament, and declared that it was her right to tax the colonies. This roused angry feelings, and the phrase, "No taxation without representation," came into vogue in America.

III. In 1765, England passed the Stamp Act, by which every legal document used in the colonies was required to bear a stamp, which cost about ten cents, and could be procured from the agents of the English Government alone.

IV. The passage of this act called forth such opposition in the colonies, that, after a year, it was repealed. But shortly after, another act was passed imposing a tax on tea, glass, painters' colors, and other articles. The colonies showed equally bitter opposition to these acts, so that all were repealed except that on tea.

V. Parliament persisted, and the first American Congress was convened at Philadelphia in 1774. As yet there was no idea of separating from England. Congress drew up a Declaration of Rights, and presented a petition to the king of England. It presented another to the English people, declaring that they deemed union with them a great glory and happiness, but that they would be hewers of wood and drawers of water for no nation in the world.

VI. Relations between the colonies and the mother country became more and more strained, and, at last, on the nineteenth day of April, 1775, the first blood was shed in the Revolution, upon Lexington Green.

LESSON V.

THE REVOLUTION (Continued).

Green Mountain Boys. The name came from Vermont, which is formed of two French words, meaning "Green Mountain." New York having laid claim to the territory now comprised in the State of Vermont, insisted upon the settlers in that region either re-purchasing their lands from New York or losing them. The Vermonters refused to do either, and formed them-

selves into a force called the Green Mountain Boys, under Ethan Allen. The dispute was ended by the Revolution, in which the Green Mountain Boys took a prominent part.

Ti-con-de-ro'ga. A village situated at the outlet of Lake George into Lake Champlain, in the State of New York. The ruins of the old fort of the same name lie two or three miles south of it.

1. How did the affair at Lexington impress the colonists?

They felt that the war had begun in earnest, and soon twenty thousand of them encamped around Boston, and kept the British army shut up within that city.

2. Describe this army.

It was composed of little armies from different colonies; each independent of the other, and totally ignorant of military discipline. Most of the regiments had no uniform; the men wore their old coats, or were in their shirt-sleeves, and many of them were armed only with fowling-pieces.

3. What occurred on May 10, 1775?

Ethan Allen, at the head of the "Green Mountain Boys," captured the fortress of Ticonderoga, on the western shore of Lake Champlain, from the British.

4. What else occurred upon the same day?

The second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia. During its session George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the American forces.

5. What occasioned the next encounter between the English and Americans?

There were two hills on the northwest side of Boston, which both sides were anxious to get possession of—Breed's Hill and Bunker Hill. The Americans found out that the English were about to extend their lines and include Bunker Hill, so they determined to be beforehand with them and secure it.

6. What did they do?

They sent Colonel Prescott with a force of one thousand men to take possession of it and erect fortifications upon it (June 16, 1775).

7. Continue.

Prescott and his men set out, but passed by Bunker Hill in the darkness and ascended Breed's Hill, an eminence much nearer Boston. Here, as they toiled all night erecting earthworks, they could plainly hear the sentinels upon the British men-of-war calling out, at intervals, "All's well!"

8. What took place in the morning?

As soon as the fortifications were discovered by the British commanders, they at once led their troops to

attack the Americans. The latter were weary from their toil of the night, were without food or water, and possessed but little ammunition. Yet they calmly awaited the onslaught of the veteran British regiments and drove them back twice with heavy loss.

9. How did it end?

Upon the third advance of the British the Americans were obliged to retreat, on account of their lack of ammunition. Their loss was 450 in killed and wounded, while that of the British amounted to 1,054.

10. By what name is this encounter known?

Although fought on Breed's Hill, it is known as the Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775). A monument marks the spot.

11. What great American fell at Bunker Hill?

General Joseph Warren, an eminent physician and patriot. When the British General Howe heard of his death, he said that it was equal to the loss of five hundred men to the Americans.

12. Who arrived in Massachusetts a few weeks after the Battle of Bunker Hill?

George Washington, and the day after his arrival he stood beneath a great elm tree in Cambridge (still known as the Washington Elm) and took command of the American Army (July 3, 1775).

13. What did Washington think of his army?

To quote his own words, he saw before him a mixed "multitude of people, with very little discipline, order, or government." In spite of this, however,



BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

the great soldier did not permit himself to become discouraged, but proceeded to organize them into an army.

14. What else occurred during the month of July?

Congress published a statement of its reasons for taking up arms; and Georgia, which had hitherto taken no part in the movement, united with her sister colonies and sent delegates to Congress.

15. What was attempted in November?

Congress ordered Generals Schuyler and Montgomery to invade Canada, but owing to the protracted illness of Schuyler, Montgomery, a brave and talented young Irishman, assumed sole command of the expedition.

16. Did he succeed?

He captured Montreal, and then advanced upon Quebec, which he attacked under cover of a heavy snow-storm (December 31, 1775). But while scaling the walls, Montgomery was killed, and the disheartened troops retreated. A few months later the Americans were obliged to retreat from Canada, and the British recovered it.

17. Whom did Congress send to Canada in March, 1776?

Three commissioners, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, to invite the Canadians to join the united colonies. The embassy failed; partly on account of some bitterly anti-Catholic expressions used by Congress in its address to the British people.

18. What did Washington accomplish in the spring of 1776?

By erecting a battery on Dorchester Heights, on the south of Boston, he forced the British to evacuate that city (March 17, 1776). Nearly twelve hundred Tories (as Americans who sided with the English king were called) went with them to Halifax.

19. What course did the British Government now pursue?

It resolved to subdue the colonies at any cost. All trade and intercourse with them was forbidden, and sixteen thousand Hessians (or Germans) were procured for the army at a price of thirty-six dollars for each soldier.

20. What occurred in June, 1776?

An English fleet appeared off Charleston, South Carolina, whereupon the Americans hastily erected a fort of palmetto logs and earth on Sullivan's Island, in the harbor, and Colonel Moultrie, with 500 men, was placed in command of it.

21. Continue.

The British opened a heavy fire upon Fort Sullivan (which was afterwards called Fort Moultrie), but the encounter ended in a splendid victory for the Americans.

22. What brave deed did an American soldier perform during this engagement?

Early in the action, the flag which waved over the palmetto fort was cut down by a cannon-ball and fell upon the beach, whereupon Sergeant Jasper at once sprang over the breastwork, recovered the flag, and

securing it to a staff, set it up once more, amid a shower of balls from the enemy.

23. What now began to be felt throughout the colonies?

Up to this time the colonies had been in arms for their rights as British subjects, but now a desire for independence began to be felt, which grew stronger and stronger.

24. With what result?

On the 7th of June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, expressed the desire of the people, by moving in Congress "that these United Colonies are and of right ought to be *Free* and *Independent States*."

25. Who was appointed to write the Declaration of Independence?

Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

26. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress?

At two o'clock on the 4th of July, 1776. The thirteen colonies were declared to be FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATES, and all connection with Great Britain was dissolved.

27. Who signed the Declaration of Independence?

Fifty-six delegates, from the thirteen colonies. The name of John Hancock, of Massachusetts, as President of Congress, headed the list.

28. What did John Hancock observe after he had signed?

"We must be unanimous; there must be no pulling different ways; we must all hang together."

29. And what witty answer did Benjamin Franklin make to this?

"Yes," said Franklin, "we must all hang together, or else we shall all hang separately."

30. What did Franklin remark when Charles Carroll of Carrollton signed his name?

"There go millions!"

31. How was the news of the Declaration of Independence received by the people?

With the greatest joy.

SUMMARY.

I. After the battle of Lexington, it was felt that the war had begun in earnest. An army of twenty thousand men, undisciplined and ill-armed, but resolved to drive out the foe, encamped about Boston.

II. In May, 1775, Ethan Allen, at the head of his Green Mountain Boys, captured the fortress of Ticonderoga. The same day, the second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia and appointed George Washington commander-in-chief of the American forces.

III. The next encounter which took place between the British and Americans was the Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775). The Americans were obliged, through lack of ammunition, to retreat before the enemy, but proved that they were able to withstand the attack of veteran English soldiers.

IV. An expedition led by Montgomery, a brave young Irishman, against Canada, resulted in failure and his death. In the spring of 1776, however, the Americans were encouraged by the success of Washington in driving the British from Boston.

V. England now determined to conquer the colonies at any cost, and secured the services of sixteen thousand Hessian or German soldiers.

VI. In June of 1776, the English attacked Charleston, but were defeated. Up to this time, the colonies had taken up arms to secure their rights as British subjects, but they now began to feel a growing desire for independence, until on the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress, and all connection between Great Britain and the colonies dissolved forever.

LESSON VI.

THE REVOLUTION (Continued).

Trenton. The capital of New Jersey, situated on the left bank of the Delaware River, 30 miles northeast of Philadelphia. In 1881 His Holiness made it a bishopric.

Princeton. A town in New Jersey, 11 miles northeast of Trenton.

Bennington. A town in the southeastern portion of Vermont, 37 miles east of Albany.

Stillwater. A village in Saratoga County, N. Y., 24 miles above Albany.

Monmouth (mon-muth). A central county of New Jersey. The battle was fought at the town of Freehold.

Savannah. The leading commercial city of Georgia; situated on the right bank of the Savannah River. It contains a monument "to Greene and Pulaski." General Greene was one of the greatest heroes of the Revolution.

1. What did Washington do after taking Boston from the British?

Foreseeing that an attack would soon be made on New York, he proceeded to that city, leaving a garrison in Boston.

2. What followed?

General Howe, the British commander also pro-

ceeded to New York, where he was met by large reinforcements.

3. What was fought on August 27th, 1776?

The Battle of Long Island. The engagement began upon hills now contained within Greenwood Cemetery. It resulted in a total defeat of the Americans, and Washington was obliged to retreat from Long Island.

4. What did Captain Nathan Hale undertake and what was his fate?

Washington was very anxious to obtain information of the enemy's intentions ; so Captain Nathan Hale, of Connecticut, volunteered to enter the British camp as a spy. He did so, and learned what he desired to know, but, on the way back, was recognized, arrested, and executed. His last words were : "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

5. What was the state of affairs in November?

The British had taken New York, and Washington was retreating through New Jersey into Pennsylvania, with a disheartened, half-clad army, which had been greatly reduced in numbers.

6. How did Washington revive the confidence of the Americans at this critical moment?

There were one thousand Hessian troops quartered at Trenton. Washington knew that, according to German custom, these would spend Christmas day in revelry, and sleep soundly during the following night. So, on Christmas night (1776), which proved starless and stormy, he recrossed the Delaware, sur-



WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

prised the Hessians in the morning, and took them all prisoners.

7. What battle did Washington gain shortly after this?

The Battle of Princeton (January 3, 1777).

8. What European nation secretly aided the Americans at this time?

France, always hostile to England. During the winter she sent out 1,000 barrels of powder and 10,000 muskets.

9. What French nobleman fitted out a vessel and joined the Americans in July, 1777?

The Marquis de La Fayette (*mar-kwɪs də lah fa-et'*), in company with Baron de Kalb and ten or twelve other foreign military officers. La Fayette received the commission of major-general from Congress, and became an intimate friend of Washington.

10. What British general entered the States from Canada in 1777?

General Burgoyne, with a splendid army. He passed along the western shore of Lake Champlain and captured Fort Ticonderoga, and Fort Edward on the upper Hudson.

11. What occurred at Bennington?

Hearing that there was a large collection of military stores in that town, Burgoyne sent a force to capture it. They were met by General Stark, with a force of New Hampshire militia.

12. What is General Stark reported to have said to his men before going into action?

"Men ! There are the red-coats. Before night we must conquer them, or Mollie Stark is a widow." Fortunately, the Americans triumphed.

13. What encounters followed ?

Two battles at Stillwater ; shortly after which, General Burgoyne, with his entire army, surrendered to General Gates (October 17, 1777).

14. What can you say of this event ?

It was of the greatest importance to the Americans, and proved to be the turning-point of the Revolution. It encouraged the American soldiers, and induced France to conclude a treaty of alliance with the United States and promise substantial aid.

15. Meanwhile how had it fared with Washington in the south ?

Learning that Howe was about to attack Philadelphia, Washington set out to meet him, but was defeated at Brandywine Creek, near Wilmington, Delaware, and also at Germantown, now a part of the city of Philadelphia (October, 1777). Cold weather then set in, and Washington led his troops into winter quarters at Valley Forge, twenty miles north of Philadelphia.

16. Describe the situation of the army at Valley Forge.

During the dreary winter of 1777—78, the situation of the American troops was most deplorable. Food and clothing, even shoes, were lacking, and the sufferings of both officers and men were terrible.

17. What event cheered them amid these sufferings ?

The recognition by France of the Independence of the United States (February, 1778).

18. What took place in the spring?

The English, learning of the arrival of French troops, and afraid of being shut up in Philadelphia, evacuated that city, and retreated across New Jersey, followed by Washington.

19. Where did he engage the enemy?

At Monmouth. A long action followed, resulting in victory for the Americans (June, 1778).

20. Relate an incident which took place at the Battle of Monmouth.

An American artillery-man, named Pitcher, was killed. His wife, Mary, was carrying water to him from a spring, when she saw him fall ; whereupon she at once took his place and retained it during the day. In reward for her heroism, Washington appointed her a sergeant in the army, and Congress gave her half-pay for life. She was ever afterwards known as "Captain Mollie."

21. What arrived in July, 1778?

A French fleet, under Count D'Estaing (*des-tang'*), made its appearance in Delaware Bay.

22. What was now proposed ?

For the French to besiege the English at Newport by sea, while General Sullivan did so by land. Accordingly, the French fleet sailed for that harbor, and encountered the British fleet, but a terrific storm sep-

arated the two, and D'Estaing was obliged to go to Boston to refit his vessels.

23. What was General Sullivan obliged to do?

Thus deserted, he had no choice but to effect a retreat.

24. What shocking event occurred in July, 1778?

The Massacre of Wy-o'-ming, a settlement in the Valley of the Susquehanna. It was entered by a band of Iroquois Indians, and Englishmen disguised as savages. They found the settlement almost defenseless, for the men were with the army.

25. What followed?

The few men who were at home made a gallant defense, but were soon overpowered and slain, along with the women and children. The homes of the settlers were destroyed, and beautiful Wyoming made desolate.

26. What city was taken by the British in December, 1778?

Savannah.

27. What brilliant success at the north counterbalanced this?

The capture, by General Anthony Wayne, of Stony Point, a fortified elevation on the right bank of the Hudson River, about forty miles from New York (July 15, 1779). This was one of the most brilliant achievements of the war, and Congress had a gold medal struck in honor of it.

28. How did the Americans obtain entrance to the fort?

By obtaining the countersign from a negro who sold strawberries to the garrison. Every dog in the neighborhood had been killed, and they approached it



GENERAL WAYNE.

towards midnight, in utter silence. Dividing themselves into two parties, they attacked it at both sides at once, and carried it at the point of the bayonet.

29. What did the Americans do in the south in the following September?

Aided by the French, they attempted to recapture Savannah, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

30. Who were among those that fell?

Pulaski, a Polish nobleman, who had come to help the Americans in their struggle for freedom. He had been placed in command of an independent corps, called Pulaski's Legion. Sergeant Jasper, the hero of Fort Moultrie, also fell in this engagement.

31. What had Congress voted in 1777?

"That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and the union be thirteen white stars in a blue field." This is the flag which waves through our land to-day, save that for every State added to the Union a new star has been placed on the flag; while the stripes still remain thirteen, in honor of the old thirteen colonies, that won their freedom.

32. Who was the first to raise this flag on an American ship-of-war?

Captain Paul Jones, who afterwards became famous for his naval exploits.

33. Mention one of the chief of these.

In September (1779), when in command of a small squadron fitted out in France, he gained an important victory over the English frigate Serapis, off the coast of Scotland.

34. What was his reward?

Louis XVI. bestowed upon him the Order of Merit, and Congress gave him a vote of thanks and presented him with a gold medal.

SUMMARY,

I. Having garrisoned Boston, Washington proceeded to New York, but was defeated in the Battle of Long Island, and obliged to retreat to New York, and from thence through New Jersey into Pennsylvania. But returning on his course, he surprised the Hessians at Trenton on December 26, 1777, and gained a complete victory.

II. During the summer of 1777, Burgoyne entered the United States from Canada, and took Forts Ticonderoga and Edward, but, defeated at Bennington, and twice at Stillwater, surrendered with his whole army to General Gates (October, 1777).

III. In the summer of this year, Lafayette and several other foreign officers joined the Americans.

IV. After being defeated at Brandywine and Germantown, Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. A season of extreme suffering followed, cheered only by the news that France had recognized the Independence of the United States (February, 1778). In the spring, a victory was gained at Monmouth by the Americans, and a French fleet arrived.

V. In December (1778) the city of Savannah was taken by the British. An offset to this, in the north, was the capture of Stony Point, on the Hudson River, by General Anthony Wayne, one of the most brilliant achievements of the war (July, 1779). In September an important naval victory was gained by Paul Jones, off the coast of Scotland.

VI. In September (1779) the Americans attempted to recapture Savannah, but were defeated. Among the slain were Pulaski, a Polish noble, who had espoused the American cause, and Sergeant Jasper, the hero of Fort Moultrie.

LESSON VII.

THE REVOLUTION (Concluded).

Newport. One of the capitals of Rhode Island, and a celebrated summer resort. It is situated on Rhode Island, in Narragansett Bay.

West Point. Situated on the right bank of the Hudson River, 52 miles north of the city of New York. It is now the site of the United States Military Academy.

Eutaw Spring. This is a small stream which flows into the Santee River, South Carolina.

Yorktown. Situated on the right bank of the York River, Virginia, 11 miles from its mouth.

Annapolis. The capital of Maryland, situated on the Severn River, near Chesapeake Bay. It is the seat of the United States Naval Academy.

Charleston. The largest city and chief seaport of South Carolina, situated on a projection of land between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.

1. **What occurred in May, 1780?**

The city of Charleston was captured by the British, who then proceeded to subjugate the whole of South Carolina.

2. **What occurred in the following July?**

A French fleet and land force, comprising in all six thousand men, arrived at Newport, Rhode Island.

3. **Who commanded the land force?**

The Count de Rochambeau (*ro'sham'bo*), who placed himself entirely under the command of Washington.

4. **What base act was committed by General Arnold during this year?**

He entered into negotiations with the British, and

offered to betray West Point, the guardian fortress of the Hudson River, into their hands, for the sum of about fifty thousand dollars, and the commission of a brigadier-general in the British army.

5. What British officer came within the American lines to conclude the bargain with Arnold?

Major John André, to whom Arnold gave a plan of the fortress, and a statement of its condition. André then set off to New York, but in the neighborhood of Tarrytown, almost in sight of the British lines, he met three men whom he thought were British soldiers and accosted as such.

6. Who were they?

Three American soldiers, who at once arrested André, searched him, and found the treasonable papers.

7. What was the fate of André?

He was hanged as a spy. Arnold made his escape to the British, and received the price of his treason, but was treated with universal contempt to the end of his life.

8. How did the campaign in the Carolinas proceed?

With varying success, until at length General Greene defeated the British in the Battle of Eutaw Springs (September, 1781). This closed the campaign in the Carolinas.

9. Meanwhile what was happening in Virginia?

A strong army under Cornwallis was ravaging the country.

10. What did Cornwallis do in the early autumn?

He collected his forces and intrenched himself at Yorktown, Virginia.

11. What was now agreed between Washington and the French commander?

To attack Cornwallis in his stronghold. Accordingly, Washington, carefully concealing his design from the enemy, withdrew his army from the Hudson, and marched rapidly to Virginia. The French army, under Rochambeau, accompanied him.

12. What followed?

An attack upon Yorktown by the allied armies. A siege of ten days followed, after which Lord Cornwallis and his entire army surrendered to Washington (October 19, 1781). This great event terminated the *Revolutionary War*.

13. How was the news received at Philadelphia?

At two o'clock A. M. of the following morning, the people in that city were aroused by the watchman's cry: "Past two o'clock, and Cornwallis is taken." Many of them rushed into the street, embraced one another, and wept for joy; and one old man, the door-keeper of Congress, expired of excessive joy.



ROCHAMBEAU.

14. What did Congress do?

It voted the highest honors to all who had aided in gaining this important victory, and recommended a day of thanksgiving to be observed throughout the States.

15. Where did the victorious generals attend a solemn Mass of Thanksgiving?

In St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia.

16. What was concluded in September, 1783?

The Treaty of Paris, by which England recognized the independence of the United States, which thenceforth were counted one of the nations of the earth.

17. What took place on November 3, 1783?

The American army was disbanded, and General Washington said farewell to his soldiers.

18. When did the British evacuate the city of New York?

On November 25, 1783, after which General Washington, accompanied by Governor Clinton, entered it in triumph, and the Stars and Stripes were soon waving where the English flag had floated for so many years.

19. What did Washington now do?

After bidding an affectionate farewell to his brother officers, he set out for Annapolis, where Congress was then sitting, and after resigning his command to that body, set out for his beloved Mount Vernon, on the Potomac River, there to pass, as he thought, the remainder of his life in well-earned repose.

20. What summoned Washington from this retirement?

In 1787, he was chosen as president of a National Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia, for the purpose of framing a Constitution for the United States.

21. Who was elected first President of the United States?

George Washington (1789).

22. Who was elected Vice-President?

John Adams of Massachusetts.

23. What city was the seat of government at this time?

New York. During Washington's administration, it was removed to Philadelphia.

24. What were the principal events during Washington's administration?

The Indians who had ravaged the western frontier were effectually checked by General Wayne, and signed a treaty of peace ; and three new States were admitted into the Union : Vermont (March, 1791), Kentucky (February, 1792), and Tennessee (June, 1796).

25. What important invention was made during Washington's administration?



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Eli Whitney's cotton gin, by means of which the seed of the cotton-plant was separated from the fibre. Up to that time it had to be done by hand, and it took a whole day to gin a pound. As soon as Whitney's invention was perfected, the cultivation of cotton increased enormously and American cotton supplied the world.



COTTON PLANT.

26. How long did Washington remain in office?

Eight years, or two terms. He then declined a third term, and retired to his loved Mount Vernon. He was succeeded in office by John Adams.

27. What mournful

event occurred at the close of the 18th century?

The death of Washington, which took place in December, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His remains were placed in the family-vault at Mount Vernon, where they still rest.

28. Describe his character.

He was one of the purest patriots that ever lived. With complete disinterestedness, he devoted himself

to his country, and by his prudence, unerring judgment, and unfailing patience, achieved her independence. At his death the nation was plunged in grief, and the House of Representatives pronounced him “first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.” .

SUMMARY.

I. The city of Charleston was captured, in 1780, by the British, who then proceeded, under Cornwallis, to subjugate the Carolinas. The Americans, however, were soon cheered by the arrival at Newport of a French force under Rochambeau, numbering six thousand men.

II. This year (1780) was also signalized by the only act of treachery which stained the Revolutionary War. General Benedict Arnold agreed to deliver West Point, the strongest fortress of the Americans, to the British for the sum of about \$50,000, and the commission of a brigadier-general in the British army. Major John André came within the American lines to conclude the treasonable bargain, but was arrested, tried, and hanged as a spy. Arnold escaped to the British, and received the reward for which he had stipulated, but met with contempt to the close of his life.

III. In April, 1781, Cornwallis proceeded to Virginia, leaving a division to defend South Carolina, over which General Greene gained the Battle of Eutaw Spring, in September (1781). As autumn approached Cornwallis fortified himself within Yorktown, Virginia. Washington withdrew his army from the Hudson, marched to Virginia, accompanied by the French force under Rochambeau, and, after a siege of ten days, forced Cornwallis and his army to surrender. This event virtually closed the Revolutionary War.

IV. The news of Cornwallis' surrender was received by the people with the greatest joy. A solemn Mass of Thanksgiving

was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, and was attended by the victorious generals.

V. In 1787, Washington was summoned from his loved retirement at Mount Vernon, to be president of the National Convention, which met at Philadelphia, to frame the Constitution, under which he was chosen first President of the United States (April 30, 1789). The principal events of his administration were the suppression of Indian warfare on the western frontier, and the admission of three new States, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee into the Union.

VI. After having filled office for two terms, Washington declined a re-election and retired into private life. In December, 1799, after a brief illness, he passed calmly away, leaving the nation overwhelmed with grief at his loss. His remains rest at Mount Vernon.

LESSON VIII.

CATHOLICS AND THE REVOLUTION.

Pensaco'la. A city on the western coast of Florida, on a bay of the same name

James Fenimore Cooper. 1789—1851. A great American novelist. His tales of

pioneer life and sea stories have never been excelled.

Baton Rouge. A city of Louisiana, situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River.

1. What may be said of Catholics during the Revolution?

"From the outset of the struggle Catholics did their part on sea and land; in the ranks and in command; in the council and in Congress. Every Catholic hand, every Catholic heart within the limits of the United States, gave its aid to the cause."

2. What treatment had Catholics been subjected to before the Revolution?

They had been proscribed, deprived of civil rights, and oppressed with heavy taxes ; and this after setting the first example of religious tolerance in the New World.

3. What did the Revolution inaugurate?

A new era for Catholicism. This was probably owing to the fact that the alliance of a great Roman Catholic power was eagerly sought for and gained by the Americans.

4. What astonishing occurrence took place in New England on the arrival of the French?

After the French had landed in New England, the selectmen of Boston followed a crucifix through the streets ; a fact which excited the ridicule of the English.

5. What occurred when the French fleet arrived in Narragansett Bay?

The law which excluded Catholics from civil rights was repealed. Later, when the French troops were in Philadelphia, Congress attended Mass.

6. Mention the names of some of the Catholics who particularly distinguished themselves during the Revolutionary War.

Captain John Barry, who received the first naval commission issued by Congress (1775) ; Moylan, Washington's aid-de-camp, Burke, and Vigo.

7. What aid did the Catholic Indians furnish?

In 1775, Washington wrote to the Catholic Indians

of Maine and requested their assistance. All the tribes from the Penobscot River to Gaspé Bay responded to this appeal. Ambrose Var, the chief of the St. John Indians, served the cause well, and the brave Orono, chief of the Penobscot Indians and a staunch Catholic, received a Continental commission, and fought through the war.



JOHN BARRY.

8. What further may be said of Orono?

He lived to see priests restored to his village, and religion flourishing. After the restoration of peace, a deputation of the Abenaki Indians waited upon Bishop Carroll and asked for a priest. Their prayer was granted and to this day the Abenaki Indians of Maine have retained their faith.

9. What celebrated Irishmen fought in the Revolution?

It is said on reliable authority "that one-third of the active chiefs of the American army were of Irish birth or descent." Generals Montgomery, Sullivan, and Wayne, Colonels Fitzgerald and Butler, were among the most distinguished. It may be added, that of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, nine were either Irishmen or the descendants of Irishmen.

10. What may be said of the navy?

The first blow struck on the water after the war began, was by men of Irish descent, Jeremiah O'Brien and his brothers, who captured the British armed schooner "Margaretta," off the coast of Maine (May, 1775), in the name of the United Colonies. Jeremiah O'Brien afterwards received a captain's commission in the Massachusetts navy.

11. What was the "Margaretta" affair styled by Cooper?

"The Lexington of the seas."

12. What name did the Catholic Captain John Barry receive?

That of "THE FATHER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY." Under this great commander were trained men who also achieved great distinction : Dale, Decatur, Stewart, and Murray.

13. Name some of the most distinguished of the French Catholics who fought in the War for American Independence.

De La Fayette, the Rochambeaux, father and son. De Lauzun, De Chartelleaux (*shar-tel-lo'*), and De

Montmorenci (*mōn-mō-ron-se'*) ; while among the Irish-French who accompanied these, were Counts Dillon, Roche-Fermoy, McMahon, and Dugan.

14. What did Washington say in his answer to the address of the Roman Catholics after the Revolution ?

"I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of the Revolution and the establishment of their government, or the important assistance they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed."

15. What aid did Spain afford the United States ?

Spain, another great Catholic power, sent two hundred thousand dollars to the struggling patriot army. Later, she sent out cargoes of supplies, and placed at the disposal of the United States, ammunition and supplies at New Orleans.

16. What more did Spain do when an American envoy went to Madrid ?

She sent blankets for ten regiments, and made a gift of \$150,000 through him.

17. What aid did Count de Galvez, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, afford us ?

As soon as he had been made governor, he at once tendered his aid to us; forwarded the clothing and military stores in New Orleans; and when the English seized an American schooner on the Louisiana lakes, he confiscated all English vessels in reprisal.

18. Continue.

Later on, Spain declared war against England,

whereupon Galvez took Baton Rouge ; and then, with the assistance of a Spanish fleet, laid siege to the ancient town of Pensacola. The British Governor, Campbell, resisted bravely, but in vain ; Pensacola fell, and British power on our southern frontier was crushed.

19. Who was the first regularly settled priest in the city of New York ?

Father Charles Whelan, an Irish Franciscan, who had been chaplain on board the French fleet. His congregation assembled in a loft over a carpenter's shop in Barclay Street, until St. Peter's Church was built, in the same street, a few years later. In Boston, the Catholics were permitted the use of a school-house on School Street.

20. What important event occurred in 1789 ?

His Holiness Pope Pius VI. created Baltimore an Episcopal See, and appointed as its first Bishop Rev. John Carroll, S. J., who was consecrated August 15, 1790. His diocese comprised the entire United States.

21. What did the French Revolution confer upon the United States ?

A great spiritual benefit. Between 1791 and 1799, twenty-three French priests, whom that event had driven from their native land, found a refuge in this country, where the harvest was great and the laborers few. Six of these French priests became bishops.

22. What took place upon Christmas Eve, 1799 ?

The first Mass ever celebrated in the region of the

Alleghanies, was offered by Father Demetrius Gallitzin, a Russian Prince, who had devoted himself to a missionary career in the United States. He established the village of Loretto in Western Pennsylvania.

23. What was the condition of Catholicism in the United States at the close of the 18th century?

The Catholics had increased to fifty thousand, and the priests numbered between forty and fifty.

24. What took place in California during the 18th century?

In the year 1769, a band of Spanish Franciscans, led by Father Junipero Serra, penetrated thither and began to establish missions. By the year 1822, twenty-one had been erected at various points along the Pacific coast.

25. Name the principal missions?

San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara. At one time, these missions sheltered 75,000 Christian Indians, leading peaceful and industrious lives.

SUMMARY.

I. Throughout the Revolution, the Catholics were conspicuous for their patriotism. Many achieved distinction, in Congress and in council ; in the field and on the sea ; while two great Catholic powers, France and Spain, lent substantial aid.

II. The Revolution inaugurated a new era for Catholicism in our country. During its last year, the Catholics of New York were permitted the use of a loft over a carpenter's shop in Barclay Street, while the Boston Catholics assembled in a school-house on School Street.

III. In 1790, Rev. J. Carroll, S. J., cousin of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was consecrated Bishop of Baltimore. His diocese comprised the United States.

IV. During the 18th century, a band of Spanish Franciscans colonized California. They erected twenty-one missions at various points along the Pacific coast, which at one period sheltered 75,000 Christian Indians, leading peaceful, industrious lives.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1700.—Law passed in New York against Catholic priests.
Mobile settled by the French.
- 1702.—Queen Anne's War begins.
- 1703.—Governor Moore of South Carolina attacks St. Augustine and fails ; destroys the Indian missions in Florida.
- 1710.—Capture of Port Royal by the colonial troops.
- 1711.—Great expedition sent by England against Canada.
- 1713.—Peace of Utrecht.
- 1724.—Death of Father Rasle.
- 1731.—Crown Point erected.
- 1733.—Georgia settled.
- 1739.—Expedition of Oglethorpe against St. Augustine.
- 1741.—“Negro Plot” excitement in New York.
- 1742.—Spaniards invade Florida.
- 1744.—King George's War begun.
- 1745.—Capture of Louisburg by the English.
- 1748.—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- 1753.—Washington sent by Governor Dinwiddie to the French.
- 1754.—Fort Necessity taken by the French.
- 1755.—Braddock arrives in America ; is defeated and slain.
Acadians driven from Nova Scotia.
- 1759.—Surrender of Quebec.
- 1763.—Peace of Paris.
- 1765.—Passage of the Stamp Act.

1766.—Repeal of the Stamp Act.

1767.—Tax placed upon tea and other articles.

1769.—Franciscan Missions established in Upper California.

1770.—All duties, save that on tea, repealed.

1773.—Tea thrown into Boston Harbor.

1774.—Bill passed closing the Port of Boston. First American Congress meets in Philadelphia.

1775.—First blood shed in the Revolution at Lexington ; Battle of Bunker Hill ; Invasion of Canada ; Washington takes command of the army.

1776.—Embassy to Canada fails ; Boston evacuated by the British ; Attack on Fort Moultrie repulsed ; Declaration of Independence ; Battles of Long Island and Trenton.

1777.—Battles of Princeton, Bennington, Brandywine, Stillwater, and Germantown ; Arrival of La Fayette ; Surrender of Burgoyne ; Washington encamps at Valley Forge.

1778.—British evacuate Philadelphia ; Battle of Monmouth ; American Independence recognized by France ; Arrival of French fleet ; Massacre of Wyoming ; Capture of Savannah by the enemy.

1779.—Capture of Stony Point by the Americans ; Great American naval victory won by Paul Jones ; Americans and French repulsed at Savannah ; death of Pulaski.

1780.—Surrender of Baton Rouge to Count Galvez ; Arrival of second French fleet ; Treason of Arnold ; Execution of André.

1781.—Battles of Eutaw Spring and Yorktown ; Surrender of Cornwallis ; End of the Revolution.

1783.—Treaty of Peace signed at Paris.

1784.—Rev. John Carroll, S. J., made Prefect Apostolic in the United States.

1786.—St. Peter's Church in New York begun.

1787.—Constitution of the United States framed.

1789.—Washington elected first President of the United States; Georgetown College founded.

1790.—Dr. Carroll consecrated first Bishop of the United States.

1791.—Vermont admitted to the Union.

1792.—Kentucky admitted to the Union.

1793.—First priest (Father Badin) ordained in the United States.

1795.—Prinee Gallitzin ordained.

1796.—Tennessee admitted to the Union.

1797.—John Adams inaugurated.

1799.—First Mass offered in the Alleghanies ; Death of Washington.

PART V.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

LESSON I.

FROM JEFFERSON TO BUCHANAN.

Washington. "The city of magnificent distances," is the capital of the United States. It is situated in the District of Columbia, and noted for the beautiful architecture of many of its buildings.

Ghent (gēnt). A fortified city of Belgium, famous in his-

tory. It stands on twenty-six islands, connected by 100 bridges. The extent of its cotton manufacture has won for it the name of the "Belgium Manchester."

Emmettsburg. A village fifty miles northwest of Baltimore, in Frederick County, Maryland.

1. What took place in the year 1800?

The seat of government was removed from Philadelphia to Washington.

2. Who succeeded John Adams as President?

Thomas Jefferson of Virginia (1801—1809), the framer of the Declaration of Independence. During his administration Ohio was admitted into the Union, and a law was passed forbidding the importation of African slaves.

3. What else took place during his administration?

The purchase by the United States, for fifteen million dollars, from France, in 1803, of a vast and unexplored region extending west from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, called Louisiana, and its exploration by Lewis and Clarke, who carried the American flag across the continent to the Pacific Ocean.

4. Repeat Napoleon's observation regarding the Louisiana purchase.

"This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will, sooner or later, humble her pride." This prophecy was verified in the war of 1812.

5. What progress did Catholicism make during Jefferson's administration?

The Jesuits were restored in the United States (1805); a Dominican monastery was founded in Kentucky (1806); the City of New York was erected into an Episcopal See (1808), and the Sisters of Charity were established at Emmettsburg (1809).

6. What great invention took place during Jefferson's administration?

The invention of the steamboat by Robert Fulton. His first vessel was named the "Clermont," and made the trip from New York to Albany in thirty-six hours.

7. Who succeeded Jefferson as President?

James Madison of Virginia, who also served two

terms (1809—1817). During his first administration Louisiana was admitted to the Union and Congress declared war against Great Britain (June, 1812).



ENGLISH RIGHT OF SEARCH.

8. For what reason?

Chiefly on account of England's claiming the right to search American vessels and take from them such seamen as she pronounced to be British deserters. In exercise of this right the British ship "Leopard"

took four men by force from the American frigate "Chesapeake" (1807).

9. What marked the first year of the war?

General Hull's ignominious surrender of the whole of Michigan Territory at Detroit (1812). Several brilliant American naval victories, however, compensated for this disaster.

10. Mention some of these.

Captain Isaac Hull (nephew of General Hull), in command of the frigate "Constitution," captured the English frigate "Guerriere" (*gārē-e-ārē*) ; and Captain Decatur, in command of the frigate "United States," captured the British frigate "Macedonian" (1812). In a number of minor actions, the Americans were equally victorious.

11. What did Commodore Perry gain in September, 1813?

A splendid victory on Lake Erie over an entire British fleet, every vessel of which surrendered to him. Shortly after, the Americans gained a battle in Canada, in which the great Indian chief Tecumseh, the powerful ally of the English, was slain. By this decisive victory, Michigan was recovered, and the war ended on the northwestern frontier.

12. What occurred in August, 1814?

The British entered Washington and burned the Capitol and the president's house. They then proceeded against Baltimore and bombarded Fort McHenry, near that city, for twenty-five hours, but without success. During the fire, Francis S. Key, an

American detained on board one of the British ships, composed our national song, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

13. What did the English attempt next?

An invasion of the South. Sir Edward Pakenham with an army of 12,000 men, attacked the City of New Orleans, which was defended by General Jackson, who defeated the British with a loss of two thousand men, among whom was their commander. This was the last battle of the war (January 1, 1815).

14. What had been effected in Europe meanwhile?

A treaty of peace between the United States and England, which was signed at Ghent (December 14, 1814). The news reached here in the following February (1815), when peace was at once proclaimed and caused great joy throughout the country.

15. What State was admitted into the Union during Madison's second administration?

Indiana (1816).

16. Who succeeded President Madison?

James Monroe of Virginia (1817—1825), whose administration was known as the "era of good feeling." During it five new states were admitted to the Union : Mississippi (1817), Illinois (1818), Alabama (1819), Maine (1820), and Missouri (1821).

17. What did the admission of Missouri into the Union occasion?

The passage of a bill in Congress entitled the "Missouri Compromise Bill," by which it was decided that

with the exception of Missouri, slavery should be thenceforward excluded in the territory north of the parallel $36^{\circ} 30'$, and west of the Mississippi.

18. What arose on the Southern frontier during Monroe's administration?

Trouble with the Seminole Indians who lived within the Spanish territory of Florida, which was quelled by General Jackson. In 1819 Spain ceded Florida to the United States.

19. Who succeeded Monroe?

John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts (1825—1829). His administration was one of peace and prosperity and the nation advanced rapidly in population and wealth. The Erie Canal was opened, and the first railroad built.

20. What occurred on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence?

By a strange coincidence, two noted men passed away within a few hours of each other : Ex-President John Adams, father of the President, and Ex-President Thomas Jefferson (July 4, 1826).

21. Who succeeded President Adams?

Andrew Jackson of Tennessee (1829—1837). During his administration an attempt to remove the Indian tribes to west of the Mississippi was fiercely resisted by the Seminoles of Florida, under their chief Osceola, who was finally captured and sent to Fort Moultrie. The war still continued for several years, but finally ended in the defeat of the Indians by General Taylor (1837).

22. What two new States were added to the Union during Jackson's administration?

Arkansas (1836), and Michigan (1837).

23. Name the three Presidents who in turn succeeded Jackson.

Martin Van Buren of New York (1837—1841), whose administration was noted for a severe financial crisis; Harrison of Ohio, who lived but a short time after his inauguration (1841); and Tyler of Virginia, during whose administration Florida was admitted to the Union and Texas was annexed to it.

24. By whom was Tyler succeeded?

James K. Polk of Tennessee (1845—1849.) The report of his nomination was the first news ever transmitted by telegraph in America.

25. For what was his administration noted?

For the war between Mexico and the United States concerning the annexation of Texas, which was concluded by the capture of Vera Cruz, and the city of Mexico, by General Scott (1847). By the treaty of peace, the United States obtained the whole of New Mexico and Upper California (February 2, 1848).

26. What three States were added to the Union during Polk's administration?

Texas (1845), Iowa (1846), and Wisconsin (1848).

27. Who succeeded Polk?

Zachary Taylor of Louisiana (1849), who died a little more than a year after his inauguration. During his administration gold was discovered in Cali-

fornia, and an enormous emigration thither was the consequence.

28. Who succeeded Taylor?

Millard Fillmore of New York served the remainder of the Presidential term (1850—1853), during which



GOLD DIGGING.

California was admitted to the Union (1850), and Japan sent an embassy of seventy persons to this country.

29. Who succeeded President Fillmore?

Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire (1853—1857), during whose administration the Bill of the Missouri Compromise was repealed and a treaty negotiated with Japan which greatly promoted commerce with that country.

SUMMARY.

I. The 19th century opened with the removal of the seat of government from Philadelphia to Washington. The following year Jefferson became President. In 1803, Louisiana was purchased from France.

II. In 1812, during Madison's administration, a second war broke out with Great Britain, induced chiefly by that nation claiming the right to search American ships and take from thence alleged British deserters. It lasted two years and was ended by the Treaty of Ghent (December 24, 1814).

III. Monroe's term of office was known as the "era of good feeling." During it the famous Missouri Compromise Bill was passed. John Quincy Adams' administration was noted as a period of peace and prosperity; Jackson's for the Seminole War; Van Buren's for a severe financial crisis; and Harrison's for his sudden death.

IV. During Tyler's administration, Texas was annexed to the United States. During the administration of his successor, Mr. Polk, a war was waged with Mexico concerning it, which terminated with the capture of the city of Mexico (1847).

V. Taylor's brief administration was noted for the discovery of gold in California, and the enormous emigration thither which ensued; Fillmore's for the Japanese Embassy; and Pierce's for the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise Bill, and the negotiation of a treaty with Japan.

LESSON II.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Richmond. The capital of Virginia. It is situated on the James River, 100 miles from its mouth.

Fredericksburg. A town on the bank of the Rappahannock River, 65 miles north

of Richmond, Va. Washington's mother dwelt there.

New Orleans. "The Crescent City," is the capital of Louisiana, and situated on the Mississippi River, 100 miles from its mouth.

1. By whom was Pierce succeeded?

By James Buchanan of Pennsylvania (1857-1861), during whose administration the "Slavery Agitation" reached its highest point.

2. What States were admitted to the Union during Buchanan's administration?

Minnesota (1858), Oregon (1859), and Kansas (1861).

3. Of what was the State of Oregon formed?

Of a portion of the territory which had been secured to the United States by the boundary treaty of 1846 with Great Britain. Its name means "wild rice," which grows in great profusion on the Pacific coast.



BUCHANAN.

4. Who established the faith in Oregon ?

Rev. F. N. Blanchet and Rev. Modest Demers, who reached Fort Vancouver in November, 1838, after having traversed the summits of the Rocky Mountains. In 1846 Oregon City was erected into a metropolitan see, with Rev. F. N. Blanchet as Archbishop.

5. What had been done in Idaho before this ?

In 1840, Father John de Smet, the greatest Indian missionary of the century, had begun missions in that territory and established thriving missions among the Flatheads and other tribes. After having devoted his life and talents for thirty years to the conversion and civilization of savage tribes, he died at St. Louis in May, 1872.

6. What occurred in 1859 ?

“John Brown’s Raid.” This was an attempt by Captain John Brown to free the slaves. Having collected a small body of men, he seized the United States Arsenal at Harper’s Ferry, a village of Western Virginia. His attempt, however, was defeated ; he was taken prisoner, and, along with several of his comrades, tried and executed.

7. What was the population of the country during Buchanan’s administration ?

By the census of 1860, it was found to number nearly thirty-one and a half millions.

8. By whom was Buchanan succeeded ?

By Abraham Lincoln of Illinois (1861–1865), whose election was regarded by the slave states as dangerous

to the interests of slavery. A few weeks after his election, South Carolina seceded from the Union (December 20, 1860), and her example was soon followed by six other slaveholding states: Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas.

9. What did these States proceed to do?

They formed a union under the title of "The Confederate States of America," adopted a Constitution, and chose as President Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, who had won distinction both as a soldier and a statesman.



LINCOLN.

10. What other States joined the Confederacy?

Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

11. Where was the first gun fired in the Civil War?

At Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, which was captured by the Confederates (April 12, 1861).

12. Where did the first serious conflict take place?

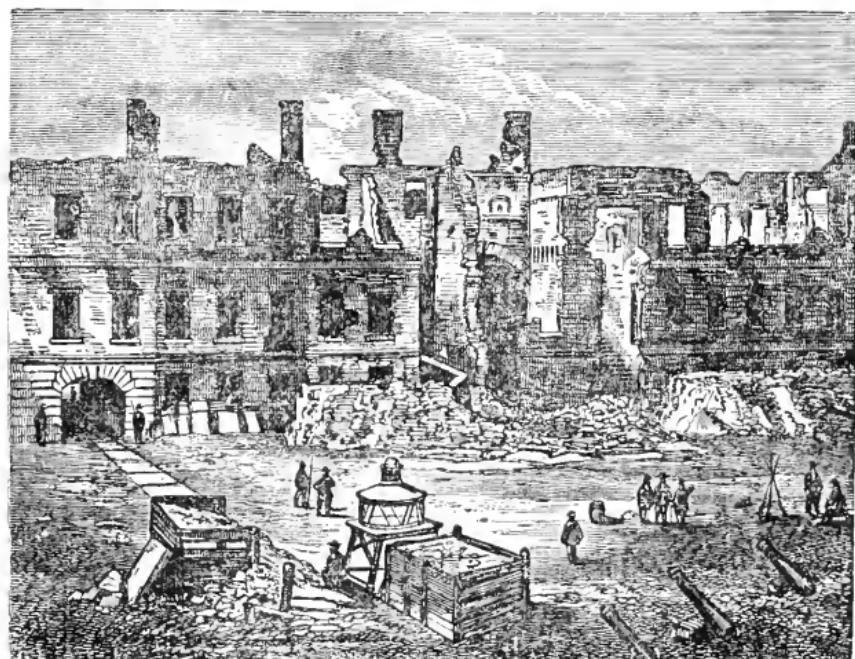
At Bull Run, a small stream in the northeastern part of Virginia. It resulted in a total defeat of the Union forces (July, 1861).

13. Who was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac in the latter part of 1861?

Major-General George B. McClellan.

14. What two strongholds in the West were taken by General Grant in February, 1862?

Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, and Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, Tennessee.



INTERNAL APPEARANCE OF FORT SUMTER.

15. Describe what took place on March 8, 1862.

The Confederate iron-clad "Merrimac" attacked the Union squadron in Hampton Roads and destroyed the wooden frigates "Cumberland" and "Congress." The approach of night compelled her to defer attack upon the rest of the fleet until the morning.

16. What arrived upon the scene during the night?

The floating battery "Monitor." In the morning she steamed alongside the "Merrimac" and opened fire. The contest thus begun lasted for two hours, during which the two iron-clads used more powerful guns than had ever before been used in a naval encounter, yet neither produced the slightest effect on the other.



M'CLELLAN.

17. What ended the contest?

At length the "Monitor" sent a shell through the porthole of the "Merrimac," which wounded several of her crew, whereupon the latter retreated, leaving the victory with the little "Monitor," or "Yankee Cheese-Box," as the Confederates dubbed her (March 9, 1862).

18. What may be said to have resulted from this important contest?

The substitution of iron vessels for wooden ones in the navies of the world.

19. What took place in April, 1862?

Aided by a land force under General Butler, Commodore Farragut captured the city of New Orleans.

20. What great political event occurred in 1862?

The President's Proclamation of Freedom to the Slaves (September 22, 1862).

21. What did General McClellan endeavor to effect during this year?

The capture of Richmond, the Confederate Capital. He marched his army to the peninsula formed by the James and York Rivers in Virginia. Here, in April, he began what is known as the "Peninsular Campaign."

22. Who was made commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies in June, 1862?

General Robert E. Lee of Virginia. He at once began a series of engagements known as the "Seven Days' Battles of the Peninsula," which resulted in victory for the Confederates; except at Malvern Hill, where the Union troops triumphed (July 1, 1862).

23. What did Lee effect during this campaign?

The capture of 10,000 prisoners and the destruction of an immense quantity of military stores.

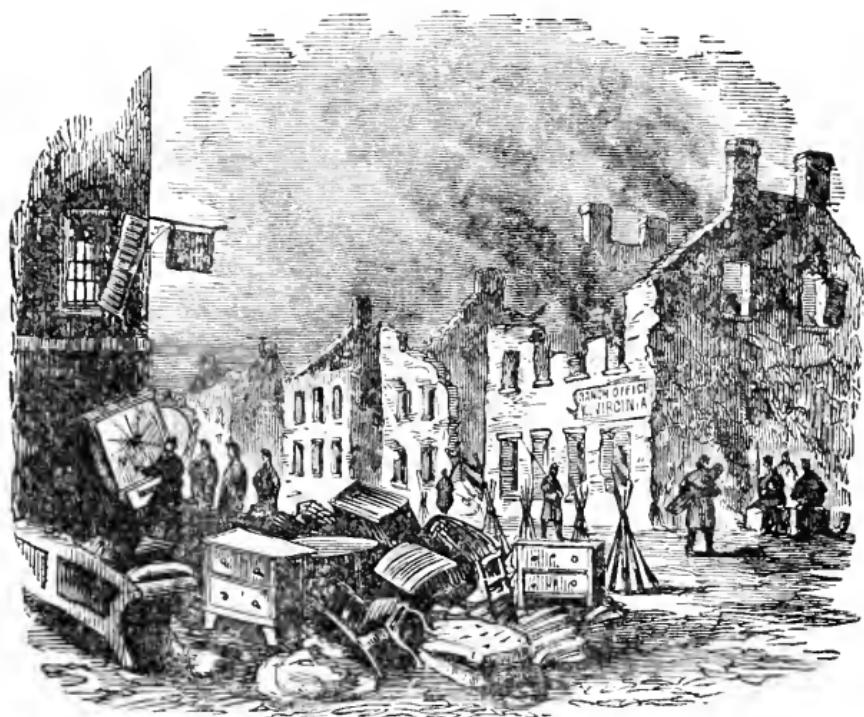
24. Where did McClellan's army take up its position after the battle of Malvern Hill?

At Harrison's Landing, on the James River.

25. What course did Lee pursue?

He moved rapidly northward. Having gained the second battle of Bull Run, he crossed the Potomac

into Maryland and encountered McClellan at Antietam (*an-tee-tam*) Creek. One of the severest battles of the war ensued, in which the Union troops were victorious (September 17, 1862).



SCENE IN FREDERICKSBURG.

26. Whither did Lee retreat?

Across the Potomac. General McClellan's conduct in permitting this retreat was disapproved, and in the following November he was removed from command, and General Burnside was put in his place, who crossed the Rappahannock and took Fredericksburg, but was obliged to retreat with great loss (December, 1862).

27. By what event was the beginning of the year 1863 signalized?

By a victory of the Union troops at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, under General Rosecrans (January, 1863).

28. What did Lee attempt during this year?

An invasion of the Northern States. Once more crossing the Potomac, he marched through Maryland and entered Southern Pennsylvania, but encountered the Union forces at Gettysburg. The terrible battle which followed resulted in the defeat of Lee (July 3, 1863), and may be regarded as the turning point of the war.

29. What occurred the following day?

Vicksburg, the largest city of Mississippi, surrendered to General Grant. Shortly after, Port Hudson, on the Mississippi River, did likewise, and that stream was once more opened to Union troops. This was a great gain.

30. What important event took place in March, 1864?

The appointment of General Grant to the command of all the Union armies, with the title of lieutenant-general. He at once planned two great movements; one against Richmond by the Army of the Potomac, under himself; the other against Atlanta, under General Sherman.

31. What did Grant write to the President at the beginning of his campaign in Virginia?

“I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer,” and he persevered accordingly, although far from successful throughout the year.

32. Meanwhile, what did Sherman effect?

Having taken the city of Atlanta, he began his famous "March to the Sea" through Georgia, and late in December took Savannah.

33. What did General Grant effect in 1865?

The capture of the city of Richmond (April 3), and the surrender of General Lee (April 9). His surrender was soon followed by that of the other Confederate Generals, and so the four years' Civil War came to an end. It had been fought to preserve the Union, but it had put an end to slavery as well; a result which few had anticipated.

34. What shocking event occurred at the close of the war?

The assassination of President Lincoln, while sitting in the theatre (April 14, 1865). The joy of the nation at the close of the war was changed into mourning. But even at this critical moment there was no disturbance in the government. Vice-President Andrew Johnson of Tennessee at once assumed the President's place.

35. What States had been added to the Union during Lincoln's administration?

West Virginia (1863), consisting of loyal counties which had been separated from the State of Virginia; and Nevada (1864).

36. What two great American Prelates passed away during the Civil War?

Archbishop Kenrick of Baltimore (1863), and Archbishop Hughes of New York (1864). Besides doing us efficient service at home, the latter had been the envoy of our government to Europe during the war.

SUMMARY.

I. During Buchanan's Administration the "Slavery Agitation" reached its height. The election of Lincoln, a determined opponent of slavery, caused South Carolina to secede from the Union; an example which was followed by ten other States.

II. A war to preserve the Union followed. The first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, by the Confederates (April 12, 1861). A few months later they totally defeated the Union troops at Bull Run.

III. In the beginning of the year 1862, the memorable naval contest between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac" took place in Hampton Roads, resulting in the victory of the Union "Monitor." Upon land, during this year, the Seven Days' Battles of the Peninsula, with the exception of that of Malvern Hill, resulted in victory to the Confederates. In the autumn, however, the Union troops won the terrific battle of Antietam Creek. The city of New Orleans was also captured during this year by Admiral Farragut.

IV. The year 1863 opened with a Union victory at Murfreesboro, Tenn. In July, the Union troops also won the decisive battle of Gettysburg, which was followed by the surrender of Vicksburg to General Grant.

V. In 1864, General Grant was made commander-in-chief of the Union armies. He immediately planned a movement against Atlanta, under General Sherman, which resulted in its capture, along with Savannah. A second great movement was directed by himself against Richmond, and resulted in the fall of the Confederate Capital. This was shortly after followed by the surrender of General Lee (April 9, 1865), and so the four years' civil war came to an end.

VI. The joy of the nation was changed into mourning by the news of the assassination of President Lincoln (April 14, 1865). He was immediately succeeded by Vice-President Johnson.

VII. During the war, two great American Prelates, Archbishops Kenrick and Hughes, passed away.

LESSON III.

FROM 1865 TO 1886.

New York. The Metropolis of America. Situated mainly on Manhattan Island, at the mouth of the Hudson and on the East River.

Philadelphia. The chief city of Pennsylvania, situated on the Delaware River, at the

mouth of the Schuylkill River.

Baltimore. The largest city of Maryland, situated on the Patapsco River. It has an extensive foreign and domestic trade, and is the largest tobacco market in the world.

1. What did President Johnson at once issue?

A proclamation of amnesty or pardon to all concerned in the Rebellion.

2. What was added to the United States Constitution?

An amendment abolishing slavery.

3. What Acts did Congress pass in spite of the President's opposition?

Reconstruction Acts, by which the seceded States were restored to the Union upon certain conditions.

4. What occurred in 1867?

The State of Nebraska was admitted to the Union, and the great region of Alaska was purchased from Russia for the sum of \$7,200,000.

5. What occurred in the spring of 1868?

The hostility between the President and Congress was brought to a crisis by the former's attempt to remove the Secretary of War. The House of Representatives accused or "impeached" him of violating the law, and demanded his removal from office.

6. With what result ?

The President was put on trial before the Senate, but acquitted (May 26, 1868).

7. Who succeeded President Johnson ?

Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois (1869-1877), during



GENERAL GRANT.

whose administration all the seceded States were finally restored to the Union, and the enormous debt incurred during the war was greatly reduced.

8. What important event took place during the first year of Grant's administration ?

The completion of the Pacific Railway, by which a continuous line of railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans was perfected (1869).

9. What important event occurred during the second year of his administration ?

The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, by which the negroes were made citizens and voters (March, 1870).

10. What took place during the third year ?

The settlement of disputes which had arisen with

England in regard to the damages done during the Civil War by Confederate privateers which had been built or re-fitted in England. This matter was known as the "Alabama Claims."

11. How was it finally settled?

By an international tribunal, which met at Geneva, Switzerland, and decided that Great Britain should pay the sum of \$15,500,000 in gold, to the United States; and it was accordingly paid in 1873.

12. What occurred in 1875?

Pope Pius IX. created the venerable John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, the first American Cardinal. The Beretta was conferred upon him in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York, which presented upon the occasion a scene of surpassing grandeur.

13. What State was admitted into the Union in 1875?

Colorado, the thirty-eighth State.



CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

14. What took place in 1876?

The Centennial Celebration of American Independence. A great International Exhibition of arts, products, and manufactures was held at Philadelphia, in honor of the event. It remained open from May till

November, and was visited by vast numbers of people.

15. What did the next Presidential election create?

A great excitement, owing to the fact that the votes of the States were closely divided between two leading candidates. Congress referred the matter to an Elec-



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

torial Commission, which decided in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio (1877-1881).

16. What were the chief events of Hayes' administration?

The adoption of a pacific policy in regard to the South; troubles with the Indians, and the establishment of a treaty with China (1880).

17. Who succeeded Hayes?

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, who, a few months after his inauguration, was shot and mortally wounded by a man named Charles J. Guiteau (July 2, 1881).

18. What may be said of his brief administration?

He had adopted a conciliatory policy, and, as the nation was prosperous and hopeful, another *era of good feeling* seemed to have begun.

19. Who took the President's place?

The Vice-President, Chester A. Arthur, of New York, who, in the spring of 1885, was succeeded by the Democratic candidate, Grover Cleveland, of New York.

20. What occurred in 1886?

Pope Leo XIII. created Archbishop Gibbons, of the See of Baltimore, a Cardinal. The Beretta was conferred upon him on June 30, when the time-honored Cathedral of Baltimore presented a magnificent and imposing scene.

21. How does Catholicism stand in the United States at present?

Where, in 1800, Bishop Carroll toiled, the sole bishop, with a few priests, there are now fourteen Archbishops, one of whom is a Cardinal, sixty-three Bishops and Vicars Apostolic, while, according to the latest statistics, the Catholic population numbers eight millions.

SUMMARY.

I. Shortly after President Johnson's inauguration, he issued a Proclamation of Amnesty or pardon to all concerned in the late rebellion.

II. Notwithstanding the opposition of the President, Congress passed Reconstruction Acts. This produced hostility between Congress and the President, which finally culminated in the latter's impeachment and trial, at which he was acquitted.

III. In 1869, General Grant was inaugurated President. During his administration the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted, and the dispute in regard to the Alabama Claims settled.

IV. In 1875, Pope Pius IX. created the Most Rev. John McCloskey, of New York, the first American Cardinal.

V. In 1876, the United States celebrated the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence.

VI. In 1877, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, was inaugurated President. His administration was noted for its conciliatory measures towards the South.

VII. In 1881, James A. Garfield was inaugurated President. Within a few months after that event, he was shot and mortally wounded by Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker.

VIII. Garfield was succeeded by Vice-President Chester A. Arthur, of New York, who was succeeded in 1885 by Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, and twenty-second President.

IX. In 1886, His Holiness created the Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, a Cardinal.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1800.—Capital removed from Philadelphia to Washington.

1801.—Jefferson inaugurated President.

1803.—Louisiana purchased from the French.

Expedition of Lewis and Clarke.

1805.—Jesuits restored in the United States.

1806.—Dominicans found a home in Kentucky.

1807.—Fulton's first steamboat, on the Hudson.

1809.—Mother Seton establishes the Sisters of Charity at Emmettsburg.

Madison inaugurated.

1812.—War declared against England.

Detroit surrendered.

Louisiana admitted to the Union.

1813.—Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

1814.—Fort McHenry bombarded.
Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent.

1815.—English defeated at New Orleans.

1816.—Indiana admitted to the Union.

1817.—Monroe inaugurated.
First Seminole War.
Ladies of Sacred Heart in New Orleans.

1818.—Illinois admitted to the Union.

1820.—Passage of Missouri Compromise Bill.

1823.—Western Indian Missions renewed by Jesuits.

1825.—John Q. Adams inaugurated.

1826.—Death of Jefferson and John Adams.

1829.—Jackson inaugurated.

1835.—Second Seminole War.

1837.—Van Buren inaugurated.

1840.—Indian Missions begun by Father De Smet.

1841.—Harrison inaugurated. Dies.
Tyler inaugurated.

1845.—Polk inaugurated.
Florida and Texas admitted to the Union.

1846.—War with Mexico begun.
Oregon City erected into a Metropolitan See.
Iowa admitted to the Union.

1847.—Capture of Vera Cruz, and surrender of the City of Mexico.

1848.—Treaty of Peace between the United States and Mexico.
Gold discovered in California.
Wisconsin admitted to the Union.

1849.—Taylor inaugurated.

1850.—Death of Taylor.
Inauguration of Fillmore.
California admitted to the Union.

1853.—Pierce inaugurated.

1854.—Repeal of Missouri Compromise Bill.

1857.—Buchanan inaugurated.

1858.—Minnesota admitted to the Union.

1859.—Oregon admitted to the Union.
1860.—South Carolina secedes from the Union.
1861.—Kansas admitted to the Union.
South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida form a Confederacy ; Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederacy ; Civil War begun ; Attack on Fort Sumter ; Virginia joins the Confederacy ; First Battle of Bull Run.
1862.—Forts Henry and Donelson taken ; Contest between the " Merrimac " and " Monitor " : Capture of New Orleans ; Peninsular Campaign ; Invasion of Maryland by Lee ; Battle of Antietam ; Battle of Fredericksburg.
1863.—Battle of Murfreesboro ; Battle of Chancellorsville ; Battle of Gettysburg ; Surrender of Vicksburg.
Death of Archbishop Kenrick.
West Virginia admitted to the Union.
1864.—Death of Archbishop Hughes.
Capture of Atlanta ; Capture of Savannah.
1865.—Surrender of Confederates.
Assassination of Lincoln.
Inauguration of Johnson.
1867.—Impeachment of President Johnson.
Alaska purchased.
Nebraska admitted to the Union.
1869.—Grant inaugurated.
Pacific Railway completed.
1875.—Archbishop McCloskey created Cardinal.
Colorado admitted to the Union.
1876.—Centennial of American Independence.
1877.—Rutherford B. Hayes inaugurated.
1881.—James A. Garfield inaugurated ; assassinated.
Chester A. Arthur inaugurated.
1884.—Third Plenary Council of Baltimore.
1885.—Grover Cleveland inaugurated.
1886.—Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, created Cardinal.

TABLE OF THE PRESIDENTS.

NO.	PRESIDENT.	STATE.	BORN.	DIED.	TERM OF OFFICE.
1	George Washington.....	Virginia.....	1732	1799	Two terms ; 1789-1797.
2	John Adams.....	Massachusetts	1735	1826	One term ; 1797-1801.
3	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia.....	1743	1826	Two terms ; 1801-1809.
4	James Madison.....	Virginia.....	1751	1836	Two terms ; 1809-1817.
5	James Monroe.....	Virginia.....	1758	1811	Two terms ; 1817-1825.
6	John Quincy Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	1767	1818	One term ; 1825-1829.
7	Andrew Jackson.....	Tennessee.	1767	1845	Two terms ; 1829-1837.
8	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.	1782	1862	One term ; 1837-1841.
9	William H. Harrison.....	Ohio.....	1773	1841	One month ; 1841.
10	John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	1790	1862	3 years and 11 months ; 1841-1845.
11	James K. Polk.....	Tennessee.	1795	1849	One term ; 1845-1849.
12	Zachary Taylor.....	Louisiana.....	1784	1850	1 year and 4 months ; 1849, 1850.
13	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	1800	1874	2 years and 8 months ; 1850-1853.
14	Franklin Pierce.....	New Hampshire.	1804	1869	One term ; 1853-1857.
15	James Buchanan.....	Pennsylvania.	1791	1868	One term ; 1857-1861.
16	Abraham Lincoln.....	Illinois.....	1809	1865	One term and 1 month ; 1861-1865.
17	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	1808	1875	3 years and 11 months ; 1865-1869.
18	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Illinois.....	1822	1885	Two terms ; 1869-1877.
19	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Ohio.....	1822	...	One term ; 1877-1881.
20	James A. Garfield.....	Ohio.....	1831	1881	Six months and fifteen days ; 1881.
21	Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.....	1830	...	3 years, 5 months and 15 days ; 1881-1885.
22	Grover Cleveland.....	New York.....	1837

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

N. B.—The writer would suggest that the pupil be permitted to give the answers in his own language.

PART I.

I. *What is the Pre-Historic time of a country?*

Was America inhabited during that time? Who were the Mound-Builders once thought to have been? What are they now thought to have been? Who visited Ameriea in the tenth century?

II. *Who discovered America in 1492?* Who was Columbus? Who finally aided him to carry out his great enterprise? How did the mariners of Palos regard the journey? How did Columbus and his companions prepare for their voyage? On what day did they sail? When did they see land? What did Columbus do upon landing?

III. *When did Columbus return to Spain?* How was he received by Ferdinand and Isabella? How many voyages did he make to the New World? How was he treated during the latter portion of his life? Where did he die? What other great discoverer did Spain send out in the fifteenth century? What did Amerigo Vespucci discover? How did America come to receive his name? What great discoverers did England send out during the fifteenth century? What did Sebastian Cabot do in 1498? What was the result?

PART II.

I. *Name the principal Spanish explorers of the sixteenth century.* What great missionary came to the New World in 1502? How did the Spaniards treat the Indians? Which is the oldest city in the United States?

II. What great French explorers were sent out by Francis I. of France? What coast did Verrazano explore ? What great river did Cartier discover ? After whom did he name it ?

III. When was the first attempt made to colonize Virginia? What great Englishman sent out the colony ? Did it succeed ? When did Raleigh make a second attempt ? What was the principal result of these attempts ?

PART III.

I. When was the first permanent settlement made in Virginia? Who was the guiding spirit of this colony ? What anecdote does Smith relate in regard to Pocahontas ? What became of Pocahontas ? What formed the currency of Virginia ? What danger arose from the excessive cultivation of tobacco ? How was it checked ?

II. Who founded the St. Savior Mission in Maine? Under what circumstances was the sacrament of Baptism first administered in New England ? Who settled Massachusetts ? Who were the Pilgrims ? What States were settled in consequence of their religious intolerance ? Who was Massasoit ? What terrible war began in 1675 ?

III. What great French explorer followed Cartier? What city did Champlain found ? Name the most celebrated of the early French missionaries. Who were the Iroquois ? What three Jesuits were martyred by them before the middle of the seventeenth century ?

IV. What did Henry Hudson discover? What did Holland do in consequence ? When and where was Mass first said in the State of New York ? From whom did New York receive its name ? What did the English Revolution of 1688 cause in New York ? What did the Duke of York do with New Jersey ? Who afterwards bought the Jerseys ?

V. ***Who settled Maryland?*** What was observed by the Maryland colony? What resulted from the admission of Protestants into the colony? Who settled Delaware? Pennsylvania? North Carolina? South Carolina?

VI. ***Name the most celebrated of the Jesuits who replaced Brébeuf and his companions.*** What did Father Dablon do? Allouez? What did Father Marquette discover? La Salle?

VII. ***What did France proceed to erect after the discoveries of Marquette and La Salle?*** How did England view her proceedings? What war resulted? How did it terminate?

PART IV.

I. ***What unjust law was enacted at the beginning of the eighteenth century?*** When did hostilities begin in Queen Anne's War? How did Governor Moore treat the Christian Indians of Florida? What terminated Queen Anne's War? Describe Father Rasle's death. Who settled Georgia? What excitement arose in New York in 1741? When did King George's War break out? What was its principal event?

II. ***What brought on the French and Indian War?*** Who was sent to remonstrate with the French? What four great expeditions were undertaken in this war? What cruel act of the English was immortalized by Longfellow?

III. ***What famous city was besieged during this war?*** What were the last words of Wolfe? Of Montcalm? When was the Peace of Paris concluded?

IV. ***What caused the colonies to revolt against England?*** What act was passed in 1765? When did the first American Congress meet? Where was the first blood shed?

V. **Who was appointed Commander-in-chief of the American forces?** Describe the Battle of Bunker Hill. Whither were Franklin, Chase, and the two Carrolls sent as ambassadors in 1776 ?

VI. **How did November, 1776, find Washington and his army?** What did Washington achieve on the day after Christmas, 1776 ? What battles were fought in 1777 ? In 1778 ? Who was Lafayette ? What brilliant exploit was performed by General Wayne ?

VII. **Describe Arnold's treason.** Whither did Cornwallis march after his campaign in the Carolinas ? What did Washington plan in conjunction with the French ? How did it result ? How was the news of Cornwallis' surrender received in Philadelphia ? When did the British evacuate New York ? When was the Constitution framed ? Who was elected the first President ? When did he die ? Who was the second President ?

VIII. **What can be said of Catholics in the Revolution?** How had they been treated previously ? Name some of the French who fought in the American cause. Some of the Irishmen or descendants of Irishmen. What aid did Spain give ? The Catholic Indians ? Who was consecrated first Bishop of the United States ? How large was his diocese ?

PART V.

I. **What were the principal events which took place during Jefferson's administration?** Who succeeded him ? Give some account of the War of 1812. What act was passed during Monroe's administration ? Name the Presidents from Jefferson to Buchanan. What war occurred during Polk's administration ?

II. **What occasioned the Civil War?** Where was the first gun fired ? Name some of the principal Northern victories. Southern. Who was the greatest Northern general ?

The greatest Southern? What closed the war? What mournful event took place at the close of the war?

III. *What Acts did Congress pass in spite of the President's opposition?* What did the House of Representatives do in regard to President Johnson? Who succeeded Johnson? What took place in 1875? What momentous event was celebrated in 1876? What did the next Presidential election cause? Who became President? Who succeeded Hayes? What ended Garfield's administration? Who succeeded him? Who succeeded Arthur? What occurred in 1886?

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

I. *What did the Maryland colonists style themselves?* What did Father White say of the Potomac River? What is the only State named after its founder? Who was Captain Mollie? What was the first news transmitted by telegraph in the United States? What does the word Oregon mean? Who was Virginia Dare?

II. *What Indian took great delight in locking and unlocking his door?* To whom was Poeahontas wedded? Who named a lake in New York the "Lake of the Holy Sacrament"? Who changed the name to Lake George? Whom does Archbishop Spalding style the Xavier of North America? What missionary died on the shore of Lake Michigan? Whom does Bancroft style "The Illustrious Triumvirate"?

III. *How did the Virginia colonists live?* Who discovered the oil-springs of Pennsylvania? The salt-springs of New York?

IV. *What great Spanish missionary devoted himself to the Indians for sixty years?* What Indian chief insisted upon his sons receiving Christian names? What was called "The Hornets' Nest"?

V. ***What was the currency of Virginia at one time?*** How did rice come to be the principal industry of South Carolina? What received the name of, and who founded, the City of Brotherly Love? What was held there in 1876? What was an industry of Georgia before the Revolution? When and where was the first newspaper published in the United States? The first money coined?

VI. ***What was the old name of Boston?*** Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? How did Teach, the pirate, add to the terror of his appearance?

VII. ***Who was the first American Cardinal?*** The second? What name has been given to Quebec? To New Orleans? To Ogdensburg? To Philadelphia? Washington? What great invention was made during Washington's administration?

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATVIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, JULY 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained ; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise ; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states ; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation :

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us ;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states ;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world ;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent ;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury ;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences ;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province,

establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, estab-

lish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.—JOSIAH BARTLETT, WILLIAM WHIPPLE, MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.—SAMUEL ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS, ROBERT TREAT PAINE, ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island.—STEPHEN HOPKINS, WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.—ROGER SHERMAN, SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.—WILLIAM FLOYD, PHILIP LIVINGSTON, FRANCIS LEWIS, LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.—RICHARD STOCKTON, JOHN WITHERSPOON, FRANCIS HOPKINSON, JOHN HART, ABRAHAM CLARK

Pennsylvania.—ROBERT MORRIS, BENJAMIN RUSH, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, JOHN MORTON, GEORGE CLYMER, JAMES SMITH, GEORGE TAYLOR, JAMES WILSON, GEORGE ROSS.

Delaware.—CÆSAR RODNEY, GEORGE READ, THOMAS M'KEAN.

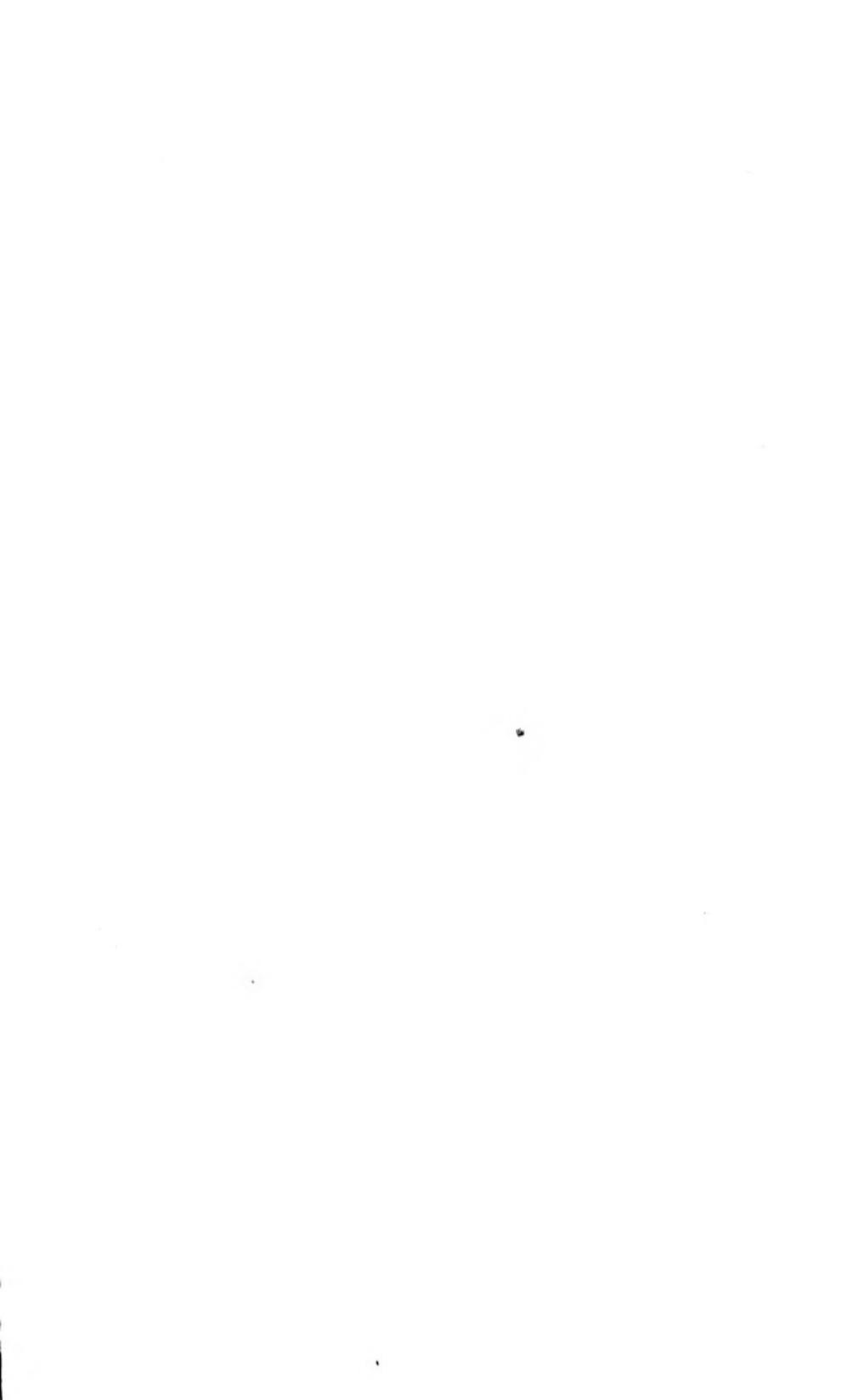
Maryland.—SAMUEL CHASE, WILLIAM PACA, THOMAS STONE, CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Virginia.—GEORGE WYTHE, RICHARD HENRY LEE, THOMAS JEFFERSON, BENJAMIN HARRISON, THOMAS NELSON, Jr., FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina.—WILLIAM HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, JOHN PENN.

South Carolina.—EDWARD RUTLEDGE, THOMAS HEYWARD, Jr., THOMAS LYNCH, Jr., ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

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